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WOLCOTT ON SILVER.

Mr. Wolcott Makes His Maiden Speech in the Senate Chamber.

The Junior Senator Makes a Brilliant Argument for Silver.

Protection Must No Longer be Confined to Eastern Interests.

An Able Effort in Defense of the West's Advocacy of Silver.

Wolcott's Silver Speech.

DENVER, June 17.—A Washington special to the Times says: This was a great day for silver and the west in the senate of the United States, and one to be remembered, as well as recorded in the annals of the country. The announcement that Senators Wolcott and Teller were to make speeches served to attract a large audience to the galleries, to fill the seats of all the senators and draw many members of the house to the senate chamber.

Senator Wolcott spoke immediately after the conclusion of the morning hour. The principal points in his speech are printed below, but they can give no idea of his effect upon the splendid audience before which it was delivered. It is not too much to say that it was a complete surprise. Senator Wolcott's reputation as an orator had preceded him but it was evidently the general belief that this was not to be his role. That feeling has been entirely dissipated and Senator Wolcott will henceforth be regarded as one of the few effective orators in the senate, in a word, he made a speech. He spoke without notes and his splendid voice filled the hall. The senators and the entire audience listened with undisguised admiration and when he concluded his speech he was greeted with general applause, and he was joined with the congratulations of his fellow senators of both parties and of all shades of feeling on the silver question.

"There would," he said in opening, "seem to be little excuse for my entering upon the time of the senate upon the bill under discussion, even under the shortened rule contemplating further debate, within which I shall endeavor to confine my remarks. The subject has been practically exhausted. Indeed until the senator from Alabama, almost at the close of the debate, opened it so ably a freshfield and built a new bulwark for the white metal, I had supposed that nothing new could be said upon the subject and I have had the good fortune to be associated with a colleague who, almost since we were admitted to the sisterhood of states, has stood as the exponent of the views of an intelligent constituency upon this great subject and who has left nothing pertinent unsaid. But when those senators who are opposed to the views which some of us entertain and charge those who live in the silver producing states directly and by imputation, with motives sordid and unworthy, and unpatriotic opinions, and aver that the people who are demanding that silver be again recognized as a coin of the land equally with its sister metals are adventurers and speculators, and assert that they are indifferent to the true welfare of the country, must be pardoned for feeling that I have the right to claim the attention of the senate long enough to protest against such an imputation, and against such a method of conducting this debate.

"If, however, it were true, as it is not, that the people of the silver producing states were guided by a desire to simply protect their products, they would have a warrant in the course of the eastern states. We seem to have fallen upon evil days, when politics are rated at their commercial value and when fealty to party depends on whether the prosperity of the locality in which the voter resides is to be best fostered by competition with other countries or by large prohibitory duties which shut out such foreign competition. The prosperity of the mountain states and the territories of the west must ever be chiefly on the product of their mines, yet we, who are less benefited than any other portion of the union by a high protective tariff, are asked to stand each session by the duties which the east formulates, and when we ask that our silver shall be also protected and have behind us the wishes and desires of a vast majority of the people of the United States, we are called speculators, and it is said that our ideas are those of a dissatisfied and visionary people.

"I wonder how long the republican majority in Rhode Island, for instance, would last if the interests upon which its people depend for their livelihood were no longer fostered and protected by the government. The words of the democracy seems already to have made some headway in that commonwealth, possibly because our duties are not yet high enough, and how long does the senator from Rhode Island expect that the miners and the farmers of the west will hope to protect the industries he represents while he, and other senators who agree with him, can find for us only words of criticism and denunciation? The east is not the custodian of the national conscience, and the people of the west are governed by no sectional and selfish views. They are intelligent, industrious and patriotic, and are neither visionary nor sordid. If they believed that the reinstatement of silver to a parity with gold meant disaster to the best interests of the country, they would no more ask its further coinage than they would ask that the iron and lead, with which its mountains flow, should be stamped as coin and given to the world. We are jealous for the honor of our country and the sanctity of its obligations. Vital as is this question to us and our local property, we would rather see our mining camps deserted and our mining shafts and tunnels abandoned than that the currency of the country should be degraded, or our credit impaired at home or abroad, and would cheerfully turn our hands to other industries if thereby the fabric of the nation could be strengthened.

"But we have a well grounded conviction that silver is entitled to its old position as money and, to the extent of its availability for that purpose, that its restablishment is but simply justice, and that its value for coin should no more be measured by the standard of gold than that the value of gold should be measured by the standard of silver, and so believing the person who questions the motives of that great and important section of the country because it is a producer of metal must himself show a narrow and contracted view of the high duties of citizenship. The gold available for coin diminishes rather than increases, and it is not sufficient to meet the wants of the world. It is difficult to secure unanimity of action in other countries on this silver question but there are reasons to believe that if this country takes the lead, foreign countries will adopt our standard."

He then returned to the criticisms upon the sordidness of the west and showed that whereas the west always stands by the balance of the country in keeping up the navy, in which it has no interest, in river and harbor appropriations, of which it gets no share, and in maintaining a protective policy, from which it derives little benefit, that the section has asked very little at the hands of congress. He did not consider it necessary to review the legislation of 1873, "but justice as was that act to the silver coinage, it nevertheless contented itself with suspending the coinage, and it did not in terms make silver a commodity and erase it as does the house bill before us." He then reviewed the policy of all the administrations and the passage of the act of 1878, and said:

"The day star of hope did not rise for us until the national conventions of 1888, when all men in both parties declared for silver. It seems strange now to recall the enthusiasm created in the far west. The republican candidate for the presidency had been in public life, but his utterances had not been many or particularly important. The motto in part assumed by Dunbar could have been applied to him, *stat magni nominis umbra*. Yet we hunted up the Congressional Record and being ardent and sanguine and our hearts being illumined with hope, many of us found in a sentence here and there a phrase which indicated a friendly feeling for silver, and we searched in the farms of the valleys and on the plains, and in the mining camps and in the mountain gulches and canons with these as texts. We held up Mr. Cleveland to contumely and scorn in withering language that would make him feel very badly if he ever heard of it, and we elected our candidate in glowing terms, and assured our friends that upon his election the remonetization of silver would be specially accomplished, and that meant that his secretary of the treasury, whoever he might be, would certainly commence coining four millions a month. If I remember aright, we made some other predictions as to the treatment and recognition which the great northwest would receive when he became president, which have not exactly materialized, but I am confining myself to the silver question. We gave him some majorities. For the republican ticket our hopes were high, our confidence was great, very great. Now the administration's friends, when it has any, are supposed to bask in the sunshine of executive patronage. Those who, although of the same political faith, cannot agree with it, must sit in outer darkness. Direct officers with patronage, so inciting support to a government measure are a most omnipotent, but not quite.

"Yet we do not despair. A large majority of the senators on the other side were unannounced by the utterances of the last chief executive. A number of the senators of this side of the chamber feel able to form their own opinions. A bill for free coinage will become a law because the country is in favor of it, and in the end the wishes of a majority will govern, notwithstanding the personal wishes of the executive. This measure is of vast importance; of far greater importance than the new election bill, the anti gerrymandering bill or a tariff bill. So great are the interests involved that in view of them party lines are obliterated and forgotten, and the south and west united in a common and patriotic purpose."

A Fast Quarter Trot.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 18.—A distinguished party of lovers of horses consisting of Robert Bonner, N. C. Hamlin, Hamilton Busby and W. H. Allen, which arrived yesterday were treated to a genuine surprise this morning. Bonner came here to see his great four year old Sunbeam, now in Charles Marvin's hands, for training. Marvin gave the boy an easy mile about 9 o'clock and an hour later brought her out again. She was jogged the reverse way on the track, taken back to the half mile post and headed for home. The first quarter was an easy one but at the three quarter pole Marvin gave Sunbeam her head. She came so smoothly that few supposed it to be a very fast quarter. Faster and faster she came around the turn and in a breath almost she had done the quarter in 31 2-5 seconds, or at the rate of 2.04 4-5. Nine watches caught the time and agreed precisely.

Mary Anderson Married.

LONDON, June 17.—Mary Anderson was married this morning to Antonio Navarro in the Roman Catholic chapel of St. Mary's in Hampstead. The wedding was strictly private.

Miss Anderson left the house of her step father, Dr. Griffin, in a closed carriage, in which the curtains were drawn so that no glimpse was caught of the bride. At 11 o'clock the bridegroom, accompanied by his brother Alphonso, reached St. Mary's in a cab, both in mourning garb in memory of their uncle who died three weeks ago. A few moments later a carriage drove up to the chapel in which were Miss Anderson and her sister and stepbrother. This was followed by the carriage containing Miss Anderson's own brother, Joseph, and his wife, the daughter of Lawrence Barrett. A third carriage contained Miss Anderson's mother and stepfather, Dr. and Mrs. Griffin. Behind this was a carriage with the bride's stepsister, Blanche Griffin, who acted as bridesmaid.

Miss Anderson's gown was white satin heavily brocaded. She carried a bouquet of white roses, lilacs, stephanotis and ferns. Above the bridal veil was a tiny wreath of orange blossoms. Miss Griffin was also dressed in white. The ceremony was performed by Canon Durst. Dr. Griffin gave the bride away. The ceremony was performed in as quiet and simple a manner as possible. There was no choir, the only accompanying music being that of the organ. The interior of the chapel was decorated with a profusion of ferns, palms and white flowers. On the altar were twelve burning candles.

After the marriage the party drove to Dr. Griffin's where a breakfast was served. The pair started this afternoon for Venice where they spend their honeymoon.

The Silver Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The silver bill passed by the senate to-day stands substantially as follows:

Section one provides that from and after the date of the passage of the act the unit of value in the United States shall be the dollar. This may be coined of standard silver or standard gold. Such coins shall be equally legal tender for all debts, public or private. Any owner of silver or gold bullion may deposit it at any mint of the United States to be formed into standard dollars or bars for his benefit without charge, but it shall be lawful to refuse any deposit of less value than $100 or any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint.

Section two provides that section 3 of the act of February 8, 1878, is made applicable to the coinage provided for by this act.

Section three provides that the certificates provided for, and silver and gold certificates already issued, shall be of a denomination not less than one or more than one hundred dollars, and shall be receivable in coin of standard value. The provision in the act of February 8, 1878, requiring the secretary of the treasury to purchase at the market price not less than two or more than four million dollars worth of silver bullion per month, is repealed.

Section four sets forth that the certificates provided for in the act and gold and silver certificates already issued shall be receivable for all taxes and dues to the United States of every description and shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private.

Section five provides that the owners of bullion deposited for coinage shall have the opportunity to receive coin or its equivalent in certificates, provided for in the act and such bullion shall be subsequently coined.

Section six provides for the covering into the treasury of funds held for the redemption of the national bank circulation.

A Rich Find.

PRICE, Utah, June 18.—The greatest excitement has been created here over the recent discovery near this place of asphaltum, which now promises to be the richest find of the kind in the west. One company composed of T. A. Walsh, A. B. Wilcox, Henry Apple and Dr. S. K. Hassenbaug of Denver has already been organized and 5000 acres of land secured. Upon one portion of the tract a spring has been discovered from which eight barrels of oil can be dipped every twenty four hours. A vein twenty feet wide which assays 98 per cent of asphaltum has also been found near here from which thousands of tons can be taken without drilling. This has been tested by experts who declare it equal to the asphalt of Trinidad. Graphite in large quantities can be mined in the same district. Large works will be put up at this place during the next few weeks for the purpose of refining the asphaltum and treating the graphite.

Reed Referred It.

CHICAGO, June 19.—A Washington special to the Herald says: While ninety-nine tenths of the members of the house of representatives were expecting a fight over the question of the reference of the silver bill to-day, the bill was reposing calmly in the custody of the committee on coinage, weights and measures and no one knows when it will be reported. As the committee is said to be unfavorable to the measure it may be presumed that the bill will not be reported in a hurry. The speaker, under one of the new rules quietly referred the bill without laying it before the house. Reed is opposed to the bill. He made a careful canvass of the house yesterday and declared that free coinage would carry.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The McKinley Tariff Bill Reported to the Senate.

Many Changes are Made by the Finance Committee.

Review of Most Important Alterations in the Measure.

The Bill will Not be Taken Up for About Ten Days.

Tariff Bill Changes.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The following are the principal changes made by the senate committee in the tariff bill: Glassware classifications are changed, and a large general reduction made. Steel rails are reduced from $13.44 to $11.20 per ton. No bounty is to be given on less than 500 pounds of sugar annually, and sugars between 13 and 16 Dutch standard pay a duty of three cents. Tobacco is unchanged. Slight reductions are made in many items in the agricultural schedule, and exporters of meat are allowed a rebate on the salt used in curing the meats. Natural effervescing mineral waters are free. The duty on cotton manufactures is reduced throughout the schedule. Only slight changes are made in wool, the principal one being to correct a typographical error that the house refused to correct. The bounty for cocoons and silk raised and reeled in the United States is stricken out. The limitation of $500 as the value of wearing apparel a person may bring into the United States is stricken out.

The committee struck out all changes made by the house bill in the internal revenue regulations respecting the tax on tobacco, the manufacture of vinegar from alcohol vapor, and the fortification of wines, leaving the law as it stands at present. The internal revenue tax on opium prepared for smoking is increased from $5 to $10 per pound.

A large number of changes are made in the chemical schedule, many decreases and some increases. Among the changes crude glycerine is reduced from 2½ to ¾ cents; opium containing 9 per cent, or less, of morphia and opium prepared for smoking, is increased from $8.00 to $12 per pound; brimstone and sulphur, not otherwise provided for, are transferred to the free list, as are also muriatic and sulphuric acid, not otherwise provided for. Peppermint oil is made 25 per cent ad valorem instead of $1 per pound.

Many changes were made in the earthenware and glassware schedule, all being reductions. Among others glass and glassware not otherwise enumerated, which, in the house bill are covered by six separate paragraphs, are consolidated in one paragraph, including small mirrors and lenses and made to pay a duty of 45 per cent ad valorem—this being in the nature of a large general reduction.

In the metal schedule the following are some of the changes: Iron ore, containing more than two per cent of copper, one half cent per pound on the copper instead of 1 cent. Class 2 of cast iron or steel, cutlery at 1 cent per pound is made to include iron from ten to twenty wire gauge. Class 3, cutlery at one-third per cent is made to include iron thinner than No. 20 gauge. The provision made that after July 1st, 1891, manufactures of which tin plate is the chief part shall pay in addition to the rate of duty upon tin plates an ad valorem duty of 35 per cent is stricken out. Manufactured steel, valued at not more than ½ cent per pound, shows a reduction of one cent a cent per pound in all grades; cold rolled iron or steel 2 cents per pound instead of 1½ cents; cast hollow ware 2½ cents per pound instead of 3 cents.

The provision making 45 per cent ad valorem the minimum duty on chains is stricken out. The duty on shotguns and revolvers, 35 and 40 per cent ad valorem, is changed to a specific duty of from 40 cents to $6 each, according to the value and 35 per cent ad valorem; the copper imported in the form of ore 4 cents per pound instead of 5 cents; old copper 1 cent per pound instead of 1½ cents; coarse copper and copper cement 1 cent per pound instead of 1½ cents; copper in other forms not manufactured 2 cents per pound instead of 2 cents; nickel and nickel alloy 8 cents per pound (reduced from 15 cents); spelter, zinc 1½ cents per pound, reduced from 2½ cents; gold watches and gold watch cases 25 per cent ad valorem, reduced from 40 per cent. Mica, cutlery at 35 per cent ad valorem, and nickel, crude, cutlery at 3 cents per pound, are transferred to the free list. In the wood schedule, sawed boards are made $2 per thousand feet instead of $2.50. The house provision fixing an equalizing duty on sawed lumber imported from countries imposing an export duty on logs is stricken out, and provision inserted making the duty imposed in such cases the same as under the present law. In the sugar schedule the two cents per pound bounty is extended to maple sugar. Persons who apply for or receive bounty and are not entitled thereto, shall pay a fine not exceeding $5,000 or be imprisoned for a period not exceeding five years, or both.

Among the changes in the agricultural schedule are: Barley 25 cents per bushel, reduced from 30 cents; barley malt 40 cents per bushel, reduced from 45 cents; cleaned rice 1½ cents per pound, reduced from 2 cents; uncleaned rice 1 cent per pound, reduced from 1½ cents; broken rice ¾ cents per pound, reduced from 1; rice flour and rice meal ¾ cents per pound, reduced from 1½ cents; cabbages 1 cent each, reduced from 3 cents; hay, not specially enumerated, 10 per cent per pound, reduced from 12 cents. The duty on oranges, lemons or limes in packages is reduced 50 per cent; in bulk $1.50 per 1,000 instead of $2.50; grapes, 60 cents per barrel of three cubic feet instead of two cents per pound; chocolate two cents per pound, reduced from three cents; prepared cocoa not specially provided for, two cents per pound, reduced from three cents.

The following are among the changes in the schedule on spirits, wines and other beverages: Wines in jugs containing each not more than a pint, $1.65 per case instead of $1.60; fruit juice not specially provided for and containing not more than 18 per cent alcohol, 50 cents per gallon instead of 60 cents; soda and similar waters in bottles containing not more than three-fourths of a pint each, 10 cents per dozen instead of 13 cents; containing more than ¾ pints and not more than 1½ pints, 20 cents per dozen, instead of 26 cents.

Among the changes in the schedule of cotton manufactures are: Cotton cloth valued at more than 8 cents a square yard, if bleached 2½ cents per square yard; if printed 2½ cents instead of 30 per cent ad valorem. The provision that ready made clothing having india rubber in its composition shall be subject to a duty of 60 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem is stricken out. All hose fabrics, bleached, 12 cents per square yard and 20 per cent ad valorem; if dyed, colored or stained, painted or printed, 15 cents and 20 per cent ad valorem, instead of 20 cents per square yard and 20 per cent ad valorem. The maximum duty on hose is 40 cents per dozen pairs and 40 per cent ad valorem, instead of $1 and 40 per cent. The maximum duty on shirts and drawers is $1.25 per dozen and 40 per cent ad valorem, instead of $2.25 and 40 per cent. Corsets are provided for in a separate paragraph, and duty will be charged according to the material of which they are composed. On blankets and flannels for underwear of the value of not more than 30 cents per pound, the duty will be the same as that imposed on 1½ pounds of wool, first class, instead of 1 pound. On trimmings and buttons of which wool or worsted is a component material the duty will be 60 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem instead of 70 cents and 60 per cent.

Hope Renewed at Farm Hill.

DUNBAR, Pa., June 19.—The town is wild with excitement to-night. About 6 o'clock the rescuing party heard coming through the wall of coal and slate on which they were working a faint sound, often repeated, which was unmistakably that of a miner's pick. The news spread like wildfire to the surface and thence through the village. In a short time a thousand men, women and children were crowded about the entrance to the mine. Meanwhile the rescuers set to work with renewed vigor.

Only two men at a time can work in the passage where the party are and these are being constantly relieved. The miners express varying opinions as to the length of time it will take them to reach the imprisoned men. Some say ten hours, others twenty four. The rescuers fear no danger and are not likely to meet with any trouble. There is the wildest speculation as to how many of the unfortunate men are alive. The miners express the fear that most of them were killed by the explosion.

Late to-night General Manager Hazard said that they have hopes of reaching the men before daylight. A corps of physicians is waiting in readiness and every provision is made to take care of such of the unfortunates as may be alive. The suspense among the anxious watchers above is awful.

Nicaragua Company Meeting.

DENVER, June 19.—The third annual meeting of the Nicaragua Canal Construction company was held at the office of the company in Denver to-day. The following named stockholders were elected directors for the ensuing year: Warner Miller, A. C. Cheney, Alfred M. Hoyt, W. L. Scott, E. F. O'Shaunessy, J. W. Miller, H. A. Lancaster, L. L. McCauley, N. K. Fairbanks, Smith M. Weed, Henry B. Hoyt, Robert Sturgis and Edward W. Robbins.

Messrs. Alexander T. Mason and William B. McVicar came on from New York to attend the meeting. The present officers of the company are: President, Warner Miller; vice president, A. C. Cheney; secretary, J. W. Miller, and treasurer, Henry B. Hoyt. The attorneys of the company are Messrs. Dabney, Hoyt and Mason, of New York. The company is at present actively engaged in the construction of the Nicaragua canal, work having been commenced about October 8th, 1889.

Immediately after the adjournment of the canal company meeting the first annual meeting of the Nicaragua Mail, Steam Navigation and Trading company was held. The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: A. C. Cheney, Alexander T. Mason, John T. Brown, Jose D. Munoz and Samuel C. Miller. This company owns and operates the line of steamers which ply between the port of Greytown and Granada, in the republic of Nicaragua, by way of the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua. It holds from the government of Nicaragua the exclusive privilege of navigating the waters by steam. The greater part of the inland commerce of the country passes over this line.

Stanley Praises Salisbury

LONDON, June 19.—Stanley was presented with an address at Berwick today. In reply he spoke in most enthusiastic terms of the wisdom of Salisbury's settlement, with Germany, of the African question. By the agreement 500 square miles of territory were added to the British possessions in Africa, instead of a trace against the prime minister Stanley said now was the time to sing praises in his honor. It was now possible to realize the great dream of those concerned in the exploration and civilization of Africa from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo.

Customs Union

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The president to-day transmitted to congress a letter from Blaine upon the subject of a customs union and the recommendations in respect thereof by the Pan American conference. Blaine suggested an amendment to the tariff bill authorizing the president to declare the ports of the United States free to the productions of any American nation, upon which no export dues are charged, as long as such nation shall admit free to its ports the manufactures and products of the United States.

Ohio Prohibitionists.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 19.—The prohibition state convention adopted a platform to-day demanding that congress pass a prohibition law; arbitration to settle labor disputes; tariff for revenue only and the free coinage of silver.

The following ticket was nominated: Secretary of state, Rev. M. Lockwood, of Hamilton county; supreme judge, O. T. Ross, of Highland, and member of board of public works, C. M. Scott, of Licking county.

Cholera and Yellow Fever.

MADRID, June 19.—The government cholera commission is convinced that the cholera prevalent in Valencia is of the Asiatic type. The disease is still spreading.

A dispatch from Malaga states that more cases of yellow fever are reported there. The commission reports 80 cases of yellow fever, of which 40 are serious.

Killed by the Taylor Gang.

BATON ROUGE, La., June 19.—The coroner's jury to-day found that Hilyard Richardson, who was killed during Tuesday's election, was assaulted and killed by the Taylor gang. The latter, comprising five men, fired ten shots at Richardson. They completely surrounded him and shot him from the back, front, and both flanks. Richardson, in defense drew a revolver and fired, wounding Eugene Taylor.

Dissatisfied with the Census.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Dispatches from Albany, Buffalo, Rochester and other points tell of dissatisfaction with the work of the government census takers. Complaint is coming from all places that the census so far is decidedly incomplete, many districts not enumerated, etc. At Albany it is proposed to order an enumeration by the city for comparison with the government work.

Plumbers Elect Officers.

DENVER, June 19.—The plumbers national convention this evening elected Robert Griffith, of Chicago, president for the coming year; Jos. A. McDonald, of New York, vice president; Jos. J. Adcock, of Chicago, secretary; and J. Lyons, of Brooklyn, treasurer. The next annual meeting will be held in Cincinnati.

Mormon Reinforcements.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The steamship Wyoming to-day landed 250 Scandinavian and Welsh Mormons in charge of Bishop Wiley. They leave this afternoon for Salt Lake City. A special registration of the party was made so that if the government should wish to interfere on the ground of imported labor the arrivals can be located easily.

Page for Governor.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 19.—The republican state convention this morning nominated Carroll S. Page for governor. H. A. Fletcher was nominated for lieutenant governor, H. H. Field for state treasurer and for secretary of state, C. W. Brown.

General Tie-Up Among Builders.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—Following the example of the bricklayers, the plasterers, hod carriers and iron workers have endorsed the carpenters' strike and refuse to work until the trouble is settled. An almost general tie up in the building industry is the result.

Trains Come Together.

ATCHISON, Kas., June 19.—A collision occurred between a passenger and a freight train on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad this morning. Engineer L. W. Yocum of the passenger train was killed and several others injured. Eighteen horses were killed.

What Her Letter Cost.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 19.—Madame Tachtchinova, whose recent letter to the czar, protesting against the system of government in Russia, led to her arrest, has been removed with fifteen others to the village of Yarenzk in the remote northern part of Vologda.

Rose Farwell Married.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Rose Farwell, youngest daughter of United States Senator Farwell, was married at noon at Lake Forest, to Hobart C. Taylor, a member of an old and wealthy Chicago family and one of the editors of the weekly paper America.

Backbone of Strike Broken.

CLEVELAND, June 19.—The backbone of the switchmen's strike was broken to-night. The Erie yardmen and the Big Four men have agreed to return to work at the Lake Shore scale. The Lake Shore and Nickel Plate men are still out.

Jealousy Was the Cause.

LEADVILLE, June 19.—Mike Sullivan, a miner, was shot and seriously wounded at the Henrietta mine this morning by Sarah Thomas, his former mistress. Jealousy was the cause.

Mrs. Jones Still Living.

DENVER, June 19.—Mrs. Jones, who was shot by her husband yesterday morning, is still living, but in a very low condition.

THE RESERVE WATERS

Rockford, Illinois, Experiences a Disastrous Flood.

The Rain Falls in Torrents and Overflows the City.

Much Property and Live Stock Swept Away by the Waters.

Estimated that the Loss Will Reach Half a Million.

Great Flood in Illinois.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 14.—Never since 1857, when the water rose and overwhelmed nearly all of Rockford, has such a disastrous flood visited this section as last evening. The lowest estimated damage to property will reach half a million dollars.

The rain fell in torrents for three hours, accompanied by vivid lightning and deafening thunder. In a short time every street was a river and soon devastating floods were sweeping through the Kent and Keith creek valleys. Down the Keith creek district came the flood, sweeping everything before it. The water spread over the low lands, filling cellars, creeping up into the first stories of the houses and driving people from their beds. The basement stories of the Cooperative and Forest Furniture factories were flooded many feet deep. The lumber piles beside the factories were picked up and carried along and the heavy timber, proving battering rams, took down all the bridges spanning the creeks.

The fire department and police worked hard all night conveying people from the flooded districts to places of shelter. Many fled from their houses when the water began to run into their cellars, fearing they would be carried away. So far as learned no lives were lost. The city this morning presented a scene of desolation. The entire lower portion was a lake, covered with floating debris. The Illinois Central and Milwaukee railroad companies are the heaviest losers. Many cattle and sheep were drowned, and considerable damage was done to residences which were flooded. The waters receded today almost as quickly as they had risen.

A Damaging Rain.

COLIER, Miss., June 14.—The heaviest and most damaging rain ever known here fell steadily all last night, commencing with a water spout which completely inundated the northern, eastern and southern portions of the city. At an early hour this morning the people in the southern part of the city were compelled to move out in boats. Small outbuildings are floating around and men and boys are sailing about on rafts and in boats picking up articles of house and furniture. The street car tracks, in many places, are three feet under water and the electric road is stopped. Great damage to fences and gardens has been done.

Determined to Come In.

TUCSON, A. T., June 14.—The Star's Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, special says: The Chinese are coming into Sonora in large numbers, every vessel landing at Guaymas bringing more or less. Not less than four hundred have arrived in the last two months. It is understood that the United States is their point of destination. Several bands sought employment in the mines without success. Considerable feeling is manifested by the Mexican laboring class against the Chinese coming into the state.

J. S. Irvin, a special agent of the treasury, arrived here today to act as a witness in twenty-four Chinese cases which are pending. He left San Francisco on April 25th on the same steamer which carried the Chinese who are under arrest and his testimony will show that they came direct from China during the last forty days. Agent Irvin has been stationed at Nogales in charge of a force of employes to prevent violation of the Chinese exclusion act. He denies the statement heretofore made that the Mexican officials are in sympathy with the efforts which are being made to import Chinese into the United States through Mexico and says they show a disposition to do everything to aid the United States officials.

Notes from Berlin.

BERLIN, June 14.—It has been decided to appoint a colonial council to take charge of the increasing mass of colonial work. The council will be composed of persons who have won recognition as explorers in Africa and other countries.

An enormous meeting of social democrats was held today in Charlottenburg. The immense building in which it was held was packed to suffocation. Thousands were unable to obtain admission and overflow meetings were held. The meeting was very exciting. The speakers freely criticised the socialist and labor policy of the emperor, and the meeting passed a resolution censuring the kaiser for his labor rescripts. The day before, the resolution set forth, when Germany could be governed by rescripts. The people demanded a full and unrestrained share in the government of the empire, and it could not be with safety denied them.

The government has instructed the German officials in East Africa to prevent Emin Pasha entering Uganda while negotiations are pending between Germany and Eng and relative to territory in Africa.

The West End Railway Bribery.

BOSTON, June 14.—The committee of investigation of the alleged bribery in connection with the passage of the West End railway bill examined G. A. Bruce, counsel for the Shepard company, today. His testimony related to an arrangement between the West End company and the Shepard company, whereby the latter were not to petition for a charter and were to assist the West End company, as he understood, for a money consideration. The witness knew of no members of the legislature employed in the interest of the West End company, but furnished a list of workers to whom money had been paid.

House Committee Work.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Representative Payson, of Illinois, to-day reported from the committee on public lands a substitute for the senate bill for the acquisition of land for town sites and commercial purposes in Alaska. The committee in the accompanying report says that while the senate bill proposes partial relief it does not go far enough. The report refers to the fact that during the twenty-two years Alaska has been in the possession of the United States, there has been, with the exception of the mining laws, absolutely no legislation tending to encourage its development or offering protection for the investment of their capital and labor to the several thousand Americans there.

The house committee on mines and mining to-day agreed to report favorably the bill having for its object the better protection of the lives of persons employed in the coal mines in the territories. There are but three territories that will be affected by the provisions of the bill, viz.: Alaska, Idaho, and Indian Territory, as these are the only ones in which coal is mined. The bill provides for the appointment of mine inspectors, for the furnishing of mines with machinery and other appliances necessary to the safety of the employes where these are inadequate, and compels the owners or managers to provide at least two shafts, slopes or other outlets, separated by natural strata of not less than 150 feet in breadth, by which shafts, slopes or outlets distinct means of ingress and egress shall always be available to persons employed in the said mines. It also makes the employment of child labor in the mines a misdemeanor.

Mary Anderson's Wedding.

NEW YORK, June 14.—At Brompton Oratory in London, on Tuesday morning next, Mary Anderson will wed Antonio Navarro, of New York. The ceremony will be performed by Cardinal Manning. The wedding will be as private as possible. The only persons who will attend are Dr. Griffin and wife, the latter being the bride's mother; Joseph Anderson, her brother, and wife, who is a daughter of Lawrence Barrett; Alfonzo Navarro and Miss Lytton, the daughter of the present British ambassador at Paris. The two latter will witness the ceremony. For some reason Mme. Navarro, who was the chaperone of Miss Anderson while traveling through the south of France, will not attend. She is at Rome. The bride and groom will leave Eng and, after the ceremony, and visit Paris, Rome, Venice and Geneva. They will reach London again early in October.

An Immense Corporation.

TRENTON, N. J., June 14.—The charter of the North American company was filed in the secretary of state's office today. The capital stock is fifty million dollars. The principal place of business in this state will be at Newark, but they will transact business in all states and territories in the United States and in South America, Canada, Europe and elsewhere. The object of the corporation is to promote the formation of railway, street railway, steamship, electric light and electrical apparatus companies; to deal in stocks, securities, franchises, etc.; to operate telegraph and telephone, gas and water and oil works; to mine for all kinds of ores, carry on transportation business of every character, and for the transaction of all business necessary to the accomplishment of the objects set out as above.

Original Package Decision.

PITTSBURG, June 13.—A sensation was created in this portion of Pennsylvania to-day by the decision of the Armstrong county judge in an original package case.

A short time ago Charles Silverman opened an original package store in Leechburg, a local prohibition town. He acted as agent for a Cincinnati brewing company, and disposed of a large quantity of beer. Silverman was promptly arrested and his trial came off before Judge Rayburn, at Kittanning, to-day. The temperance people asserted that Silverman violated the law by selling liquor without a license; also that he sold to minors, and to men of intemperate habits. Silverman, who had so only in kegs, barrels and barrels, used the original package decision in defense, and proved that he had not sold to minors.

Judge Rayburn, in his charge to the jury, refused to consider the evidence in regard to the violation of the local prohibitory law, saying that the question for the jury to decide was whether the packages were the identical and unbroken packages shipped from Ohio. If so, then Silverman had a right to make the sale according to the supreme court decision. If found guilty of selling to minors and intemperate men, that offence would come under the state police regulations, for while the state might not prohibit the sale of original packages, it could protect its citizens.

The jury acquitted Silverman of the charge of selling without a license and to minors, but found him guilty of selling to persons of known intemperate habits. The liquor people who have been in a hopeless minority in Armstrong county are jubilant.

A Famous Case.

DENVER, June 14.—A motion was filed in the United States court clerk's office this morning, asking that the order granting a new trial in the famous Bonnybel-Durant mining suit be set aside. The case has been in the courts for several years and was decided last November in favor of the Bonnybel people. The Durant people asked for and obtained a new trial on the grounds that certain jurors in the case had been unduly influenced in rendering the verdict. The Bonnybel people, in their motion to set aside the order for the new trial, assert that no irregularities which ever existed in the finding of the verdict. The amount involved is about $6,000,000.

The Printers Adjourn.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 14.—The International Typographical convention adjourned this afternoon. They passed a law prohibiting regular compositors from working cases more than six days in any week.

Sullivan Not Wanted.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Columbia Athletic club governor recently gave permission to John L. Sullivan to give boxing exhibitions in the gymnasium. Many protested, and to-night the club met and voted to prohibit the affair.

Shot by a Prisoner.

BOONEVILLE, Mo., June 14.—Sheriff Cromner was shot and fatally wounded this evening by William West, a prisoner at the jail awaiting his trial for murder. The sheriff had taken West to supper and when he turned his back West drew a revolver and fired. West then escaped but was soon captured.

Run Down and Killed.

DENVER, June 14.—A Cheyenne special says: Farmer John Pugson and wife, of Big Springs, Nebraska, were run down and killed by a passenger train near that place yesterday forenoon. They were driving to town and their team stopped dead still on the track, with the train only a few feet away.

To be Governor General.

BRUSSELS, June 16.—Stanley has been tendered and accepted the governor generalship of the Congo Free state. He will not enter upon his duties until the beginning of 1891, unless called upon to assume them earlier by King Leopold. After his marriage he will go to the United States and remain until he assumes the duties.

Six Thousand Locked Out.

NEW YORK, June 14.—At noon about six thousand cutters, cloak and suit makers were locked out by different cloak and suit firms throughout the city. The trouble arose over a refusal of the union cutters to turn their work over to non-union men. The employers, to avoid greater trouble, decided to lock out every man until the matter was settled.

Freight Train Derailed.

PADUCAH, Ky., June 16.—A freight train on the Newport News and Mississippi Valley road was derailed at Kerrville at 10 o'clock this morning. The engine and ten cars were wrecked badly. Engineer Glynn Perkins and an unknown negro tramp were crushed to death. Rush Marshall, the fireman, was fatally hurt.

Will Hunt in Behring Sea.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 16.—The sealing fleet will enter Behring sea to hunt for seals and take their chances of being fired upon by the United States cruisers. The British warship Amphion will leave the dock in a few days and it is believed will cruise in Behring. Some exciting news is looked for from there about the latter part of July.

Elliott Partially Confesses.

LOUISVILLE, June 16.—Edwin E. Elliot, who has a shortage in his accounts with the Louisville and Nashville railroads, says he used $3,000 of the company's money and no more, and that amount he will make good. He says he knew $2800 was missing some days ago, but does not know how it disappeared. The officials think he is responsible for the entire shortage. Elliott is sick in bed.

A Newspaper in Trouble.

UTICA, N. Y., June 14.—An application for the appointment of a receiver for the Utica Herald was made today. The application has not yet been granted but consent will be. Assistant United States Treasurer Roberts is the chief owner. The suit brought is a friendly one and Roberts will probably be appointed receiver. The liabilities are estimated at about $100,000.

Stolen Proofs of Stanley's Book.

LONDON, June 16.—The St. James Gazette says that a complete set of proofs of Stanley's forthcoming work was obtained by a person who offered copies to an English paper and two papers published in the colonies. The copies were accepted, but publication thwarted by the issue of a circular by the house which is to publish the book warning any person against publishing the work under penalty of the law.

A Terrific Explosion

TOLEDO, June 14.—It is now learned that what was taken to be an earthquake at 2:30 a.m., was caused by an explosion of five tons of nitro-glycerine in the Castaline company's works near Findlay, Ohio, forty miles from here. The works were torn to slivers and a hole blowed in the earth deep enough to take in a four story building. Buildings were rocked and much glass broken in Findlay. No lives were lost.

"Shenandoah's" Success.

DENVER, June 14.—"Shenandoah" tonight completed at the Tabor Grand the most successful engagement ever known in the history of that popular opera house. The company leave Sunday morning for Aspen, Leadville, Pueblo and Colorado Springs, where the play will be presented in the order named. Manager McCourt, of the Tabor Grand, will personally accompany the company and direct the tour.

Too Much Attention.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Complaints have been made to the police by the officials of the Chinese legation, that the ladies of the legation, for themselves, can avail themselves of the cooling balconies of their residence without attracting a crowd, who by their manners and conduct greatly annoy them. This is so continuous that the ladies and officials of the legation are practically prisoners within the walls of their residence.

The Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Printed copies of the tariff bill as amended by the republican members of the senate finance committee up to Saturday night, were laid before the committee to-day and included the sugar and tobacco schedules. Copies were given to Senator Carlisle, representing the minority. Several more changes were made to-day and this will probably be the case every day until the bill goes into the senate. It is expected that the sub committee will be able to report the measure in full on Wednesday or Thursday. Mr. Kenney says the changes made in the house bill by the finance committee are comparatively few and unimportant.

MORE DEAD BODIES.

The Terrible Toll of 32 Miners in a Pennsylvania Shaft.

A Terrible Conflagration Follows the Dairy Explosion.

A Tale of Flame Bolts the Only Possible Road to Safety.

Shocking the Probable Fate of Thirteen in the Pit.

Terrible Disaster in a Mine.

DUNBAR, Pa., June 16.—This morning, at 11:45 o'clock, a sullen roar shook the lowly miners' cottages at Hill Farm in Fayette county near this place and hundreds of frightened persons, who knew the sound too well, and who feared another mine disaster, soon found their apprehensions were well grounded. In a moment the fearful news had spread that an explosion had occurred at the Hill Farm mine. The low browed hill from which the slope entered, quaked from end to end and the score of miners' houses lining the fatal hill shook for a moment and then poured out their frenzied inmates by the hundreds. A rush was made to the mouth of the pit but ingress was impossible as smoke in dense volumes was issuing forth.

Fifty miners had gone to work this morning and were in the slope when the explosion occurred. Of these fifty eighteen were in the left heading and thirty-two in the right heading. Those in the left heading got out all right. The retreat of the others was cut off and not one escaped. Their names so far as known are: Jos. Brigner, Richard Brigner, Mit Farney, Barney Maus, Emanuel Faust, Pat Courtney, J. W. Mitchell, Jos. Bigley, Peter Engab, Robert McGill, Martin Cavane, John Cope, Andrew Cope, Patrick Derbin, Jos. Delaney, John Coy, John Deveney, David Davis, Thos. Davis, Patrick Cash, William Cash, Patrick Courtney, Jacob Kitchen, Dan Smith, Daniel Shearn, William Hays, Jas. McCleary, Simon Dinny. Of these twenty one were married and have families.

The mine, it seems, has been somewhat troubled with water. An air shaft had been driven from the surface to the June ure of the right and left shafts, where the water seemed to be most abundant. As the miners drained off from this point they knew an air hole had been driven there that had not yet been broken into the mine, but they did not know that the shaft was to be broken through to-day, this shaft, by the way, is but a six inch hole.

A man named Kerwin had been left in the right drift near where that branch joins the mine's exit and in the course of his labors broke into the perpendicular shaft. The moment this was broken into a lot of water gushed out and Kerwin and a man named Mangy standing by, yelled out for some one to save the men in the right shaft as the water poured down the hill in a stream, and they feared the men would drown. Young Davis says, who had seen the affair, leaped forward at the call and turned down the drift toward his endangered comrades. Just as he passed the air shaft that had been broken into, the sound of rushing water changed to an angry roar which branched the cheeks of the man. The low of water had changed to a heavy volume of fire damp, and as young Davis swung by the shaft a lasso of blazing light shot through the shaft from end to end. It seems that the carrying young man carried an open, burning miner's lamp in his hand, and he had barely taken a step beyond the roaring seat when a spark ignited the deadly fire damp and he sank a corpse, but ten feet on his way toward the men whom he had hoped to save but whom he had certainly doomed.

In an instant an unquenchable fire sprang up in the nine foot vein just between the main entrance and the right drift, forever shutting off the thirty four men imprisoned there. Poor old David Davis, the father of the misguided hero, was driven mad by the fate of his son and gasped into the suffocating smoke and strangling fire damp only to fall dead beside his son and to be drawn out an hour later with James Shearn, both recognized only by their wives. The fire was fanned by the air from the main drift and the whole of the fatal shaft itself soon sprang into an awful conflagration. The smoke and gas from the right shaft poured into the main exit in an unbroken volume and after frequent trials almost beyond human endurance, the rescuing party gave up all hope of ever recovering their comrades' dead bodies from that entrance, and turned their attention to the Ferguson mine, a mile and a half away.

At 2 a.m. the men are striving to penetrate the burning mine from the Ferguson mine but the flames and smoke baffle their every effort. The universal verdict from the old miners about the shaft to night is that the entombed men were either killed outright by the explosion or later by suffocation. The latter seems to be the more probable, at least in part, as sounds were heard from some of the entombed men as late as 6 o'clock this afternoon. These grew weaker and weaker, however, and half an hour later even the most hopeful of the willing rescuers could hear nothing. Old men say that had they known the shaft was to be broken into, they would not have entered the mine as either water or gas was sure to follow, since these regions has always comes from the upper side. The owners, however, and in fact some of the men themselves, say it was an accident pure and simple that could not have been avoided. The disaster as the worst ever known in the Connellsville region. The damage to the mine cannot now be estimated but the owners fear the worst is lost.

To Revolt the English.

LISBON, June 16.—It is rumored that two regiments of infantry, a battery and 200 lancers will be sent to Mozambique.

Gulhmane advices say that the governor has decided to organize a colonial marine service and forces for the Zambesi. He will also suppress English coin and adopt other measures to boycott the English. The British vice-consul was compelled to quit his residence and take refuge at the Italian consulate.

Admiral Langer Resigns.

HONG KONG, June 16.—Admiral Langer, the English commander of the Chinese north coast squadron has resigned. He gave as his reason that the Chinese officers were insubordinate. The prospects for the fleet are bad as the Chinese admiral and captains are totally incompetent.

At Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 9, 1890.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

DEAR SIR.—We arrived here at supper time day before yesterday, and before midnight found nearly all the delegates to the convention assembled. Our missionary work for "the home" commenced at once, in full earnest, therefore, and the Kimball and other places of public resort were deluged with Colorado Springs literature in every variety. The convention is held in the chamber of commerce room, and before 9 o'clock this morning I had our large framed views, obtained from the Misses Moore, Mr. Gillingham and from Mr. Bowman, of the Colorado Midland railroad, distributed in good places around the hall, the large view of Colorado Springs, by the Pike's Peak Herald, looking down on the delegates from back of the president's chair. I brought some nice colored photographs along with me and also some handsome books of Colorado pressed with flowers, and these I presented to the lady delegates and to the ladies who had accompanied their husbands or other relatives amongst the delegates to the convention.

Yesterday afternoon the local union took the body of delegates for a ride out into the country, via the electric road, which I may say, in passing, is very "smooth".

This morning at 9 o'clock the convention was called to order, and, after the preliminary proceedings, the report of the trustees of "the Childs-Drexel fund" was read. It is inclosed herein and you will see that it recommends the appropriation of this fund to the immediate building and support of a "Home," to cost not less than $80,000. It is understood that Messrs. Childs and Drexel dictated this recommendation. This report was received with applause, and a committee of five, of which our friend the Hon. O. L. Smith, is chairman, was appointed to consider it and all "Home" matters, and report at 2 p. m. to-morrow. I think I can safely say that provision will be made by this convention for the immediate construction of a home to cost between $80,000 and $50,000, and I can add further that a very kindly feeling has been developed amongst the typos towards Colorado Springs and her people. The boys fully appreciate their splendid Home site, and the feeling amongst them is strongly averse to selling a single acre for some time to come.

The block I brought along set in Colorado mineral and "specimens" was presented to the International Typographical union in a pretty little speech by our delegate, J. D. Vaughan, esq., and received by a unanimous hurrah vote by the members of the convention. It is the feeling of a good many delegates that it will be a neat thing to vote this block to Mr. Childs upon the adjournment of the convention. Those who know Mr. Childs think he will appreciate such a gift from such a source, under such circumstances, as this convention will probably vote upon the final disposition of the Childs-Drexel fund in a way that will perpetuate the memory of those gentlemen in the affection of the typos of the future.

The convention, before adjourning this morning, conferred the great honor of a seat upon the floor and an invitation to participate in the deliberations upon the writer of this.

"The Atlanta Journal," copies of which I will send you daily, will give detailed accounts of the proceedings. To-morrow's edition will contain photographs of the prominent delegates, etc. Also a photograph of the block presented by the "Colorado Springs board of trade," and the birdseye view of Colorado Springs which I fortunately brought along with me, and perhaps some other views of our scenery, of which I brought several trunks and boxes full.

You may be assured that we are doing our duty to our lovely city and to our board of trade, which sent us here. The weather is exceedingly warm.

Respectfully,

M. L. DE COURSEY.

The following is the full report of the trustees of the Childs-Drexel fund as adopted:

To the President and Members International Typographical Union:

The board of trustees of the Childs-Drexel fund respectfully present their fourth annual report. The amount of the trust, which is now in our possession, amounted at the date of the last audit to $25,903.

The few returns so far received from the last anniversary of Mr. Childs' birthday are not sufficiently full to warrant an estimate, but we believe it is safe to assume that at the expiration of our term of office—one year hence—we will surrender to those who have honored us with their confidence the sum of at least $30,000.

The magnificent example of Messrs. Childs and Drexel was followed last year by the great hearted and progressive men of Colorado Springs in the tender to us of a lot of ground of 80 acres for a home, which is worth to-day, according to the best real estate authority of that section, $100,000. The only condition coupled with this splendid gift is the requirement that within one year the erection of a building be commenced which shall cost not less than $20,000, the said building to be completed one year later.

After carefully looking over the ground, considering the least number of inmates with which we would care to begin our home, we feel compelled to state that the dignity of the craft, the need of the institution, and a decent regard for the men who thus have shown their friendship require the erection of a building that will cost $40,000. We feel justified in suggesting to your honorable body that all the money in our custody, in excess of $25,000, be devoted to the erection of the building referred to. This, according to our estimate, would make available within the current year $15,000, to which should be added about $8,000 already collected in the "Home fund." This will make necessary a contribution of $27,000 additional within the next two years. With this sum we could erect a building creditable to us, and sufficient to accommodate at least 50 inmates.

For the maintenance of this number for the first year, we recommend the retention of the $25,000 above reserved.

The first question that comes before the craft, then, is the most feasible plan of raising the $27,000 lacking for the building. This can be done by the contribution of 50 cents from each member of subordinate unions for the period of two years.

The building of the home being thus provided for, the maintenance of the institution for one year thereafter being assured, we think the source of the revenue required thereafter—a period which is yet three years distant—may safely be left to the wisdom and the business capacity of those who follow us in guiding the fortunes of the International Typographical union. Of one fact we feel assured—the experience of the last four years is our guarantee—that in the degree to which we rise to the requirements of the hour, generous friends will step to our side. In fact, already the sum of $2,000, raised by a few gentlemen of Colorado Springs, is at hand, if the present convention takes definite action.

Without desiring to usurp functions which pertain only to the law making body, the trustees feel justified in recommending that disposition of our trust which recent events seem to have made simply a matter of course. If the views expressed shall merit the consideration of this body, we would suggest they be referred to a special committee, with instructions to report on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUST DONATH,
JAMES J. DAILEY,
J. S. PELTON,
Board of Trustees Childs-Drexel Fund.

Smelter for Colorado City

THE GAZETTE stated some days ago that Mr. Frank Bartlett, a mining expert, was in the city and looking over the country with a view to locating large smelting works at Colorado City. Mr. Bartlett states that after looking at sites for his works at Denver and Pueblo, he has about concluded to locate at Colorado City. Mr. Bartlett has been in consultation with Mr. Anthony Bott and others at Colorado City but has not tried to meet any others, for he states that if the company he represents decides to build it will not ask for any bonus. He left for Chicago last night to meet the president of the company and they will probably return here immediately. A Portland, Maine, paper has the following regarding the company under the heading, "The American Zinc Lead Company:"

This company was organized here yesterday with a capitalization of $500,000, paid in $100,000, with the following officers: President, J. Q. Bennett, Boston; directors, J. Q. Bennett, Henry L. Mills, O. L. Whitmore, Herbert Nash, W. E. Whitmore, Geo. E. Parker, Wm. B. Sewall, all of Boston; treasurer, Herbert Nash, Boston; clerk, L. W. Bates; Fort and general superintendent, F. M. Bartlett, Portland. The purposes of the corporation are for manufacturing zinc lead pigment under the patents of F. M. Bartlett, the company having purchased all the patents of Mr. Bartlett. Large works will be erected in Colorado for the purpose of smelting ores of zinc, lead and silver. The Portland Smelting Works have been running under these patents for the past two years, and the demand for the paint produced has been and is now largely in excess of the capacity of the works. Eight patents have been granted Mr. Bartlett, covering the treatment of ores in all stages. The novelty of the processes consists in being able to take the ore as it comes from the mine and in one continuous operation convert it into a pure zinc lead pigment suitable for all purposes where white lead is now used, at the same time gold, silver and copper is saved in the same operation. Plans have been drawn up for the erection of a plant in Colorado covering three and one-half acres of ground and capable of turning out two carloads of finished pigment daily. Mr. Bartlett will leave here next week to superintend the erection of the works.

County Court.

The county court was in session Monday morning. The People vs. Banea Burton and People vs. Charles Alison were dismissed. Judgment was rendered in the following cases, which were under advisement: City vs. Dana Curtis, $10; Frost vs. Same, $8, and costs; Pierce vs. Brown, judgment for defendant, $2.30; Stockbridge vs. Hulburt, judgment for plaintiff for $8.26 and costs; Bailey vs. Ruhr, judgment for plaintiff, $102.37, and appeal taken to district court. The divorce suit of Parker vs. Parker was heard and taken under advisement. Suits of Gosnen vs. Popejoy and Snicer Stone company vs. Popejoy were dismissed.

The annual tax sale of town lots occurred in County Treasurer McGovney's office Monday morning. It was the most largely attended sale ever held in the county and a large number of lots were sold, but the bidding was not high.

SEE TALKS WITH NYE.

A CHAMBERMAID DWELLS FEELINGLY ON LIFE IN CONEY ISLAND.

Her Life as Viewed from the Standpoint of One of the 400—An Experience at the Theatre—The Census and Nye's List of Questions.

(Copyright by Edgar W. Nye.)

AT THE HOTEL, Room 13.—She has just gone. I was about beginning this letter in my room when some one tried the door by throwing his whole being against it, then rattling the knob and afterward inserting a pass key. For some time my own key on the inside of the lock prevented the other from entering, but finally it tottered and fell to the floor. Then the door moved and the door opened and a girl, with a nervous jersey and a nervous portrait, entered the room.

"I DO NOT LOVE MY CALLING."

My newly caparisoned robe de nuit lay across the foot of the bed. She caught it firmly by the sleeve and flung it into the wardrobe. I said: "Bon jour, Mme. O'Selle." She did not reply.

Catching a pillow by the corner she shucked it dexterously on the floor. Then she nimbly yanked the case off the other, and afterward shinned off the sheets. When I would resume my writings he would pause in her duties and look at me furtively. When I looked up again she would resume her havoc.

She was rather thin, not the kind of thin that gets along with great mental power, but the kind that you might think in spite of yourself that had not entirely abandoned exercise. A bare hint of a smile would think it only that I should be in my room writing at that hour of the day while there was a baseball game on. She did not understand that I was a little tired.

Finally I could keep the restraint no longer, and, gently raising my hat, which had been on the floor all this time, I asked:

"Do I disturb you in the chambermaid?"

"You?" she said, gently, as she threw the mattress over the footboard, knocking the pillows out of it in a beautiful way.

"Would you mind telling me whether you are perfectly happy?" I exclaimed.

"Oh, no, I am not happy a little of it," she murmured.

"And do you not love your calling?"

"No, I do not love my calling. Why should I love my calling? I love to mingle with the gilded throng. I was born on Coney Island, where it was one round of pleasure all the live long summer day. My father was an artist. He had an easel on the beach, where he took in types in a group. Like all artists he was improvident. His tastes were in advance of his income. But he was a good mother truly, and when not working at his art he would often turn the wheel for me."

"And you were happy then?"

"Ah, yes, so happy! So happy! A partook of my father's artistic tastes, but physicians prescribed for my mother. She cared nothing for art, but could catch a barrel of pork by the chimes and throw it into a wagon and by her bones it."

"And what makes you unhappy?"

"The hungry waves ate into the beach even as the rhubarb pie is eat into by the hungry boy. The red flag of the auctioneer arose on the Dungeon tower of the big hotel. The sojack knocked the tenents out of my pa, artist father and he took to drink. Rum entered his mouth and foolishly stole away his brains, returning them with thanks, however, on the following day."

"And this business is not congenial to you?"

"No, it is not. I pant for the smell of the salt sea. In my dreams I hear the light voices of Coney Island and recall those happy times when the beautiful South Beach on Staten Island had not robbed us of our breed and drawn away the merry throng. I also loved a fragile young street car driver on the Broadway line. He was a duke. He was an excellent horseman, and with the reins in his strong hands he did not fear the most dery steed. I do not think he knew what fear was. I've seen a team cut up real mean with Hiram, but he never blanched. But one day as he was going home from Coney Island, whither he had went to breathe a few vows into my ear, a policeman that weighed over 200 pounds, and who did not claim to be any one for so long that the other police chaffed him and poked fun at him, decoyed Hiram into an alley and beat out quite a large quantity of his brains, from the loss of which he never fully recovered."

"What did you do then?"

"I had to go out to service, as they say in the novels books. I spent one summer, however, at Heidelberg, training my voice for chamberwork. Then I went to Milan, where I learned how to make up a bed with accordeon pleating across the top. I also learned how to give a bed an air of plumpness even when in a state of collapse. Now I can get a job any time. Yesterday I was offered a job in a new play in New York. You know that all good plays have a chambermaid in the first act that comes in and claims to dust the furniture, and also wonders where the butler is. She generally wears a solitary diamond ring, and don't know how to dust a chair no more than perdition could refrain from scorching a feather. So I can take that place and also throw out the villain at the close of the act, for I inherited me mother's gift of strength together with me father's love of art."

"And so you would leave this profession which you now adorn?"

"Yes, I am tired of waiting on my inferiors and making up beds for disagreeable people, in whom I take no interest, to muss again."

She then gathered up her traps and started for the door, but before she did so she told me in a few well chosen words, taken from the best Fireside Story paper, mingled with Coney Island idioms, how she yearned to be shot of the drudgerom of hotel life and to once more be free. I think she will go on the stage. I would not be surprised if, as a result of it, the stage takes to its wings and flies.

At the hotel table yesterday I saw a face that I had seen before, but I could not remember where. I have now reached that age where I prevaricate in that direction some, for I cannot remember names any more, and so when this gentleman bowed I did so, and we talked on pleasantly. He asked me all about Buffalo Bill and Herbert Spencer and Steve Brodie and President Carnot and Marshal Wilder and Neil Vanderbilt and all of our folks, so I knew that he moved in our set. Then he asked me to excuse him, but there looked to him to be a foreign substance in among the olives of my salad. I pryed over the mixture and discovered in it a new dollar bill. I handed it to the gentleman for his inspection, and said I was getting so absent minded now that I was liable to go away some time and leave a whole fortune in the hotel sugar bowl. He said he was that way too.

"Now, for instance, I left something or other over there in that finger bowl, I believe. Will you be kind enough to look in it and see." I examined the finger bowl and found his diamond ring in the bottom of it. When I got through my mind I decided to go and see some sort of show, when to see Herrmann. When he came on the stage I remembered who it was that ate dinner with me.

The performance did not run very smoothly, owing to the orchestra, which was a social affair. In one place the performer is quite dependent on the orchestra for his cue, as the whole thing moves along with the music. It is a part of the programme called Black Art, wherein various skeletons come out of their dampness, vault lids, graves at a late hour of the night and dance the sprinkler or remove their skulls and blow the dust out of them, keeping time to the music all the while. Herrmann had endeavored to impress upon him that the members of the orchestra must pay strict attention to their business, for he depended on the music.

When it got to this part of the programme the magician discovered that the leader had long, cruscian jaw with a great deal of tutti frutti gum and was so busily enjoying the show, Herrmann motioned him to go on with the music, and he spread out his wings as a signal for the orchestra to sail in. As one skeleton gentleman after another got out of his malaria grave and shook out the kinks in his skeleton, the orchestra began to play more and more piano. The man who administers the clarionet to himself every evening swallowed the first joint of his instrument, and then seemed to freeze with horror at the picture on the stage. As at once a sanguinary ghost crawled out of his grave, and, taking out a carpet tack which had been in the bottom of his coffin no doubt for years and jabbing him in the back, he seemed to breathe a sigh of relief, and throwing a hand spring it on the top of a tall monument worth $750.

Then the man who plays the infinitesimal triangle pulled the instrument out to its fullest extent and forgot to put it back again. More and more the orchestra came to get interested in the show and less in its music. The drummer made a boxjaws, as the French say, and then passed with an unborn note of trembling on his lips. Finally as the ghastly tarantella went on, the orchestra got so disinterested that an old bald man, with a crompy base tuba, was the only musician who seemed to be earning his salary.

Then Professor Herrmann came out on the stage and made a few dealt by remarks to the orchestra personally. He began to remove gum from the jaws of the orchestra, and some said he got light pounds, but I think that is putting it too high. Between six and seven would think he got enough. At this moment the drummer sought to reply. A little discussion arose between him and the professor, and when it closed the drummer was not there. The next day, I am told, he was found inside the base drum.

FOUND IN THE SUGAR BOWL.

Wherever I have gone, so far, there seems to be much excitement over the census and its long list of rude and vulgar questions. I did not think that the new interrogations would be answered by enough people to make what answers are given of any value whatever. I hope that every one who has any respect for himself remained silent on every question which referred to his own business and is nobody's else business. It will reach the dark head statistician that in a government of the people, by the people and for the people, capital punishment, or even corporal punishment, for failure to gratify the morbid curiosity of a "mean average" polypicous not obtain.

Of course the list of questions has brought forth other lists of interrogatories which are not official or authentic. The following lies before me as I write:

"1. State your age at nearest birthday. (Honest, now.)

"2. Married or single. If so, have you other husbands or wives living, and if so, do you envy them their happiness?

"3. Do you come up nights or do you have to be sent for?

"4. Are you male or female. If so, what are your reasons for this course?

"5. If male, do you attribute it to heredity or to our republican form of government?

"6. What is your salary?

"7. Do you draw it at the end of the week or give orders on the cashier before pay day?

"8. Do you keep a milch cow? If so, has she ever been a mother?

"9. Are your parents living, and if so, are they self supporting?

"10. Do you make your own soap or buy it at the store?

"11. Did you consider your parents during their lifetime as respectable people?

"12. If you produce your own soap, would you mind giving the recipe?

"13. Have you any good chewing tobacco with you?

"14. Have you any hereditary disease which you would like to mention to the American people through the census bureau?

"15. Are you a believer in a burning hell with a good draught to it, and if so, whom would you like to meet there besides the framers of these interrogatories?"

Bill Nye

No Indication of Love.

"But do you love me, Alberta?"

The speaker, judging from the tone of his Italian voice, had evidently had enough of trifling.

"Why, Ambrose, you certainly cannot doubt that I am attached to you," and she put a little more arm leverage in the full Nelson neck hold she had on him to emphasize her remarks.

"Yes, Alberta, but that is not sufficient. I am not satisfied. The dog may be attached to the tin can, but does he therefore love it?"—Philadelphia Times.

Infant Realism.

Rev. Mr. Tilinghast—Not quarreling now, children?

Tommy—Oh, no. We're just having tableaux.

Mr. Tilinghast—What does this one represent?

Tommy—Mamma asking papa for a check.—Puck.

Weighed and Wanting.

Contributor—Have you examined my story?

Editor—Yes; I've weighed it and found it wanting.

"Then why didn't you return it to me?"

"It was wanting in postage to the amount of sixteen cents."—Yankee Blade.

Monopolizing the Gravy.

At a large dinner party the waiter spilt the gravy over the clothes of one of the guests, whereupon the lady of the house, looking daggers at the unfortunate victim, was heard to remark: "Such good gravy, too! Is there any left for the others, I wonder?—La Champagne Recreative.

A Hardened Sinner.

Mistress (to servant who is about to throw away an old lamp)—What is the matter with that lamp, Bridget? Does it smoke?

Bridget—I don't know nothin' about whether it smokes or drinks; but it goes out o'nights, mum!—Harvard Lampoon.

Establishing a Precedent.

Nurse—See, Willie, you have two little brothers. Aren't they pretty?

Willie (remembering the usual disposal of surplus kittens)—Which one are we going to drown?—America.

Newspaper reviewers are puzzled over the authorship of "God in His Work," the recent anonymous work published by Messrs. Harper & Bros. To some it suggests Phillips Brooks. Others say that it could not have been written by a divine. One paper believes that it may be the work of a woman.

Henry Villard, the eminent financier, is writing his autobiography for the use of his children alone. He was born in Germany, and the story of his early years is written in German, while having been educated in France, his school days are described in French. His business and social life in America will be recorded in English.

A former resident of the United States, Mrs. George Gill, now living in Berlin, and is president of a society called the "King's Daughters," having for its object to provide a place of worship for American strangers.

In conversation with a friend recently, Julia Ward Howe confessed to being bored to death by constant allusions in her presence to the "Battle Hymn of the Republic".

PARIS EVENINGS.

Glimpses of Paris's Bright Men of Letters and Artists.

Men who Rule in the Political World of Victoria's Court.

Queen Margarite, Lady Galway and Other Celebrated Women.

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PARIS, June 14.—Lord Houghton was my first host in England twenty years ago, when I lunched often at his hospitable house, with his wife and daughters, and the motley group who used to frequent Upper Brook street. His sister, Lady Galway, a fine aristocratic old tory, once said of a murderer who was about to be hanged: "He is either hanged, or he is breakfasting with Dicky." Her brother "Dicky," Lord Houghton, was, she thought, too indiscriminate in his invitations. However, I only met at his house the geniuses, the literary lords and ladies, the men and women of ability. The tone of the talk was always very high. These were the makers of opinion, the leaders of the parties, the thinkers and doers of the world. He was an acute man, loving his kind, fond of popularity, an ideal host. He liked Americans, and was our best friend.

I have never been sufficiently grateful that chance gave me Lord Houghton and Sir William Sterling Maxwell as my first two introducers to London society, two men of such really fine nature and accomplishments. So high a social standing could not but turn the key which led to the best salons, and through their influence I saw nearly every Englishman or woman who has since played a part in politics, literature or social success.

I saw Lord Houghton frequently, later on, in America. He was a little fat man, with a round head, not at all the poet in appearance, though always the poet. Loving poetry better than all things, I remember his saying how he envied Matthew Arnold who had found a new quotation from Horace, praising youth and springtide and joy and sweetness. His conversation teemed with the most delightful reminiscences. He had always known all the gossip, and his letters—of which I have a great number, reaching over a period of 18 years—would be delightful if they were not so illegible. He abused the privilege of genius, and wrote an impossible hand. But as a chronicler of the times, he was immeasurably greater than any talker I have ever heard. I owe to him a thousand anecdotes of English society, which are most interesting to remember. Modern English society has no such host, as he was, left Sir Edward Hawley, the delightful author of "Lady Lee's Widowhood", might be, but he does not care to be.

The best part of my acquaintance with Lord Houghton, however, occurred in Rome, where I spent a winter in the same house with himself and his devoted sister, Lady Galway, who, as I have already said, was a decided tory and hated Gladstone; while Lord Houghton was an advanced liberal, and approved of the "grand old man". Their little bickerings over this difference were very funny, and we never lost an opportunity of listening to Lady Galway's witty and brisk retorts.

Lord Houghton and Lady Galway preserved their taste for gaiety to the last. They went to every dinner, ball and reception in Rome. They had both been in Rome in their youth; they spoke Italian fluently, and were on intimate terms with the Pamphili Doria, the Barberini princes, and the old Roman family of Orsini. To them I owed a glimpse, not often vouchsafed to an American, of that old Roman patriarchal family life, where the sons and the daughters-in-law all live under the same roof, the old people continuing to keep the house.

During this visit Lord Houghton introduced me to Frederick Fargus, the successful author of "Called Back." This young Englishman poet and author had struggled along, half architect, half literary man, through the usual discouragements of such a career, until the phenomenal success of that remarkable novel brought him fame and fortune at once. He was accompanied by his wife, a very pretty English woman, and they were on their first holiday. Fargus was a large headed, Scotch-looking man, very given to smoking and unluckily very deaf; but he was most attractive, and talked of his work and of his long period of sorrowful lack of recognition before success arrived, with that pathos that comes only from lips to which the live coal from the altar has been laid. Poor fellow! How he enjoyed Rome. He left it for Naples, where he had the fever, and two months after I heard of him as recuperating on the Riviera. Then read of his death in an English paper. When I reached New York I got a heart-broken letter from his wife, sending me an unfinished letter found in his portfolio and addressed to me, which I keep as the saddest autograph in my possession. He told me of an evening dinner with his wife, a sudden chill, a relapse, and then—nothing. This story is more tragic than anything he ever wrote; a fine, manly, hard-working man, tasting all the bitter, and coming to the sweet just as life was to be required of him. Lord Houghton felt this death very much, as we all did.

I had the pleasure of going with Lord Houghton to the grave of Keats in that English cemetery which, as Shelley says, makes "one in love with death." "Take out your tablets and write," said he, "that you were here with me on the 18th of March, 1885, for you will like to remember the day. Say that Lord Houghton regretted that he could not die in Egypt, where he was so very ill, for then he would have been brought here and laid by Keats, who would have had his biographer and his portrait painter (Severn) on either side." Going home from this pilgrimage we stopped to pay a visit to a lady in the Via Quattro Fontane, and Lord Houghton resumed his playfulness. As we mounted an interminable flight of stone steps he said: "I was not meant to live in Rome, for I am neither a cat nor a Catholic."

I had the pleasure of often assisting at the sittings for a bust at the studio of Mr. Story, who was copying the features of Lord Houghton. The poor old gentleman would grow somnolent unless we made him talk, which was a stimulus Mrs. Story very acroitly knew how to apply. She used to draw him out most brilliantly, and anecdote after anecdote would drop from his lips, of English life fifty years ago.

Mr. Story, his house, and his studio, formed the chief attraction of my Roman winter. The artistic world is ever the best half of all city life to me, and the companionship of artists is the most invigorating. To meet Cleopatra, in the fine brown clay which Tiber has just brought down, with the pressure of an artist's fingers on the delicate face, was a pleasure unrivalled. William W. Story, author, painter, artist, sculptor, musician and poet, is the most gifted mortal I have ever met, as he is also the most genial. The house of the Storys, in the top of the Barberini palace, is hospita to a degree. Mr. Story's son Waldo, and his beautiful wife, his daughter Edith, who married Signor Peruggi, then all lived with Mr. and Mrs. Story, in the true patriarchal Roman fashion.

I used to go of an afternoon out to the detached villa where Elihu Vedder was painting, and hear his pretty wife read those lines from the Rubaiyat, which he was illustrating. It was a pretty way of spending an afternoon, whose morning had been passed at the Vatican. Also hours went gracefully by in the studio of Frank Simmons.

The introduction to Queen Margarite of Savoy was a very eventful honor in my life. She is perhaps the most accomplished woman in Europe. During my presentation I heard her speak five languages to the ladies on either side of me. She addressed me in the most perfect English, speaking of my fondness for literary pursuits, our American magazines, and showing as much knowledge and interest in me as if I had been the only guest. This is a part of her greatness; she gets herself posted as to every guest, and remembers their idiosyncrasy. She is a lovely, German-looking, light-haired woman, with perfect neck, arms and hands, and when she presents the unglloved hand to you to kiss, she smiles on you in such an unaffected, charming way, that you would go through life serving her. She dresses beautifully and wears almost always her famous pearls, about which she is superstitious. Victor Emanuel gave her the first string, and her husband adds one every year. Once she lost them, or they were mislaid by her dresser, and the king was shot on the same day. She never got over the fright.

I saw the queen at court balls, and sometimes at the one house she visits, that of the German ambassador; and always in the street I exchanged a few words with her from time to time. In 1888 I again met her, this time at Turin, at the wedding of the Duc d'Aosta. Passing round a circle of Italian countesses, she came suddenly on me, and showed her royal memory by recognizing me and addressing me by my name.

The king is very noble, very manly, and very impressive; but he is not much good at a ball. He is no "society man;" yet he always accompanies his spouse to the theatre, and bows to the people gracefully and well.

The Duc d'Aosta was a more courtly figure. He was taller than the king, and a very well mannered prince. I saw him married to his niece, the handsome Letitia, and as I watched that glittering procession of kings and queens, and ladies in waiting with long trains and jewels, and the clergy in their splendid robes, and the pomp and circumstances of a royal wedding in the Palazzo Madama at Turin, I learned where Titian and Tintoretto got the material for a thousand pictures.

The Italians understand festa, and the arrangements for this royal wedding were so beautiful, so medieval, so thoroughly carried out—with the procession of royal and noble youths in the costume of Prince Eugene to the number of 600—that when I saw the queen of Portugal, the queen of Italy, the bride, the Princess Matilde, the Princess Clothilde and the two duchesses of Genoa, sitting on the top of a house of flowers 70 feet high by 150 long, it seemed nothing unusual, so accustomed had my eye become to the ornamental.

Little did I think as I drove next day to the Superga, the royal burial place of the house of Savoy, that in less than two years the joyous bridegroom of that day, the Duc d'Aosta, would be carried thither for his last long rest.

Although the children of Victor Emmanuel are not handsome, great beauty has come to the eldest son of the Duc d'Aosta. He was Count di Torino when I saw him; he is now, I suppose, Duc d'Aosta. Of all the royal princes, or their cousins, whom I have seen, he is the handsomest.

Once, to change the scene rapidly, I had the honor to meet the venerable Duc d'Aumale at dinner at Lady Galway's in London. This noble Athenian of Paris, the man who gave Chantilly to the French Institute, the most accomplished of all the sons of Louis Philippe, is a courtly old gentleman, still handsome but afflicted with the gout. He wore a spendid order on his left breast; but otherwise was like any well dressed old man of 70. He begged of me not to stand, but made me take a seat by his side, while he talked of his royal nephew in America. Like all well born and well bred persons, his manners were extremely simple. He listened well, and was so full of humility that he disarmed criticism.

MRS. W. SHERWOOD.

MEN AND WOMEN OF NOTE.

Queen Victoria has ordered the artist Angeli to paint for her a portrait of Mr. Stanley.

King George of Greece, although only 44 years of age, was recently made a grandfather.

Miss Tennant, who is presently to become Mrs. Stanley, is a descendant of Oliver Cromwell.

Dr. Gatling, the inventor of the gun which bears his name, is 86 years old and lives at Hartford.

Mary Elliott Holroyd of Cincinnati has given $10,000 to establish a flower market in that city.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is noted as having a remarkable fund of information about botany and ornithology.

Charles E. Billings, the man who made the first flow in the state of Wisconsin, has just died in Madison, in that state.

Archduchess Marie Valerie is to be married in July to Archduke Francis Salvator. The wedding will be a very quiet affair.

George F. Dudley, a son of the Colonel Dudley of political fame, is studying for the ministry under the tuition of Bishop Paret, of Maryland.

William E. Gladstone is a confirmed book stalker. To avoid being recognized, and stared at he wears an old hat and the seediest of coats.

Senator Edmunds is reputed to make $50,000 a year from his law practice, and it is said some of his arguments have brought him $10 a word.

Congressman McKinley's wife is described as a delightful little woman with brown hair, blue eyes, a fair complexion and pleasant, winning manners.

"Chris" Magee, the Pittsburg millionaire politician, has donated $10,000 to be used for the erection of a home for bootblacks and messenger boys in that city.

When traveling, Emperor William of Germany carries a box filled with the decorations of the various orders, to bestow according to his philosophic fancy.

In a suit for libel in which she was a witness, Fanny Davenport refused to give a question as to her age by saying that she had been 20 years on the stage.

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, is fond of wearing ties of bright colors. His favorite one is of a bright scarlet, and would delight the heart of a duke.

Christine Nilsson recently attended a soiree in Paris attired in a dress of moire antique of the new tomato red, relieved with sashes in very pale blue and yellow.

Charles Emory Smith, the American minister, and his accomplished wife are said to have created a very favorable impression in social circles of the Russian capital.

An employe of the Calumet and Hecla copper mine named Peter Olsen has invested his twenty years' savings in the stock of the company, and he now owns $1,000,000 worth of it.

The president of the French republic, Sadi Carnot, is said to be suffering from the rounds of festivities which he has been compelled to undergo recently on his tour through France.

One of the weakliest members of the United States Life Saving corps is John C. Wood, in active service at Atlantic City. The recent death of an uncle caused him to inherit $2,000,000.

Paul Dee, the artist to whom the gold medal has just been awarded at the Paris Salon, is 30 years of age. He was born in Doncon, Canada, and from his early youth developed a strong taste for painting.

Professor Ebers, the Egyptologist, recently celebrated his silver wedding in a villa on the shore of Starnberg lake. From all German speaking countries came congratulations and gifts of assines.

Dr. John C. Rolfe, son of the Shakespearean scholar, William J. Rolfe, and teacher in the Latin department at Harvard, has accepted an election to an assistant professorship in the University of Michigan.

The Rev. Virgil Maxey, a Baptist minister and a nephew of ex-United States Senator Maxey, of Texas is going to try to unite the pulpit and the stage. He will act six days in the week and preach on Sunday.

Miss Annie Clarke, for many years the leading lady of the Boston Museum company, is seriously ill from the effects of a fall on the stage a few weeks ago while she was playing in "All the Comforts of Home."

One of the prettiest women in the senatorial circle at Washington is Miss Courtney Walthall, daughter of the senator from Mississippi. She is a brunette, with clear complexion, hazel eyes and well rounded figure.

A student in Swarthmore college, Miss Carrie R. Gaston, has received a prize of $100 for an essay entitled "The Application of the American Policy of Protection to American Shipping Engaged in International Commerce."

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No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The county commissioners have decided to immediately build the bridge over the fountain on the new county road which is an extension of Tejon street. The Broadmoor people have already begun the construction of their part of this road and it will soon be finished.

The manager of the telephone system would like complaints to be made to him of any dissatisfaction with the operation of the telephone system. He would like all customers to notify him at once if they have been inconvenienced by the crossing of wires; by wrong numbers being given to them; by difficulty in getting central, by being rung up when another place was wanted; by not being able to hear or be heard, when the right number was given by central, etc., etc. As a matter of kindness complaints should not be made between twelve and one because the manager should have time to get his lunch. If telephone patrons will comply with this request the manager may realize the need of reform.

The New York Sun says: "Speaker Reed is heartily at work with the friends of the administration to save the bullion feature of the house bill. But it is well known that should it be eliminated, the bill will have a poor chance of receiving the president's signature." It ought to occur to Speaker Reed and President Harrison that they are not the republican party. They choose to say they are acting outside of the party on their personal convictions. They are worthy of respect, but when they profess to be carrying out the republican policy and insist that there shall be no silver legislation unless the bullion recemption clause is retained they are putting themselves in opposition to the republican party itself. Our platform in 1880 was plain enough and those who are not republicans who go against it and stand with Speaker Reed and his party.

In accordance with Mr. Hull's desire that South Cheyenne canon should be made "attractive, pleasing and enjoyable to visitors" and to carry out his "single and sole purpose", Alderman Rouse has gotten up a petition to open a county road through South Cheyenne canon and presented it to the commissioners yesterday. As the county is richer than any individual it probably insures the grand end for which Mr. Hull has "endured suffering, privations and hardships, exposures and accidents." It is seldom that anyone has written a letter to the press which has met with so spontaneous, sympathetic and prompt an answer as this to Mr. Hull's letter. The people of this city as well as Mr. Hull wish to make our canons accessible to the public and are unalterably opposed to any "drop the nickel in the slot" scenery in the interest of this community and to prevent further suffering the county commissioners should grant this petition at once.

Mr. W. G. Pollock, agent for "In Darkest Africa," by Henry M. Stanley, is meeting great success in soliciting subscriptions. Already he has obtained ninety two in this county, outside of Manitou. Several books have been written called "Stanley's Books," but none of them are authentic. They have been made up out of letters and reports that Stanley made up while in Africa. The book first mentioned is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, in two volumes. It is illustrated by one hundred and fifty full page illustrations, two steel engravings, sixteen maps and many other illustrations. The book has not been issued, so no review of it can be given, but no review is necessary. The only two facts the subscriber will care for are to know that the books give us an account of Stanley's effort to rescue Emin Pasha and that it is written by Stanley himself. Those who wish this book and do not happen to be called upon by Mr. Pollock can address him at the postoffice in this city. As the book is sold only by subscription it must be bought through him.

It has always been conceded that out of the bonds issued for bridges, a bridge would be constructed over the Monument at some point north of Huerfano street, most convenient to the people who live west of the Monument. For the past two years the GAZETTE has been urging that such a bridge be built. The proposed under-crossing at South Tejon street was simply another improvement which was not to be in conflict in any way with the proposed bridge over the Monument. Some way can be devised to make both of these improvements. They are both necessary, and both should be done at once. Our evening contemporary went off half cocked on Wednesday night, but put itself right last night. The bridge over the Monument is an assured fact. The under-crossing at Tejon street is not, but we trust the city council will see some way for providing the funds for this under-crossing. The railroad will be able to make some proposition after the estimates are given. At the present time the crossing at Cascade avenue, or even a grade-crossing at Tejon street would simply be a death trap. It has sometimes been said that crossing the railroad at Huerfano street is dangerous, but there is not one chance of an accident at Huerfano street, where there are a hundred now at Cascade avenue, or will be at Tejon street provided there is simply a grade crossing. So far as the obligation of the city is concerned, the question may almost be said to be a moral one. There is no drive more universally used by our people than that to the south, and the city should not imperil the lives of its people by failing to provide a safe way of getting over or under the Denver and Rio Grande track. If any serious accident happens the city will be morally responsible if it fails to accept any fair proposition made by the Denver and Rio Grande company.

Mr. James Hull has written a letter giving his side of the South Cheyenne "to nuisance." The following is the pith of it:

> Many years ago we acquired title to the property. Besides the original cost of purchase much has been expended in the payment of taxes, the opening of roads and trails, the building of bridges and stairs, the repairing of damages from floods and storms, the removing of trees and rocks that had fallen in the roads, etc. In the pursuit of this work we have endured suffering, privations and hardships, exposures and accidents. All this has been endured for the single and sole purpose of making the place attractive, pleasing and enjoyable to visitors.

The above states what Mr. Hull has done and gives the reason why he is doing South Cheyenne canon. It offers an excellent basis of compromise with the city. He says that "All this has been endured for THE SINGLE AND SOLE PURPOSE of making the place attractive, pleasing and enjoyable to visitors." This effectually does away with what appears to be the mistaken idea that Mr. Hull bought South Cheyenne canon for commercial reasons. There was a beautiful canon which had been advertised by this city and the Colorado Springs company far and wide as one of the most beautiful in the Rocky Mountains. It has been generally supposed that Mr. Hull, finding that he could buy this canon, which was so much advertised, for a mere bagatelle, became the owner of it for the purpose of making money out of it. Color was given to this view because so much toll was charged and so little done to the canon to improve it. Apparently all that was done was done simply as a means of getting extra revenue but it seems that this is all a mistake. Mr. Hull has only "the single and sole purpose of making the place attractive, pleasing and enjoyable to visitors." Under these circumstances we presume that he will be willing to turn the canon over to the city, provided it will reimburse him for the original cost and improvements, with interest thereon, and further provided the city will guarantee to keep the canon in good order so that it will be "attractive, pleasing and enjoyable to visitors." This will be a positive advantage to Mr. Hull, because he will do away with the "suffering, privations, hardships, exposures and accidents which he has endured." Mr. Rouse, chairman of the committee on parks should move in this matter at once. The benefit to this city in having this canon open to the public is enormous. The city therefore should take its share of the burdens. Heretofore Mr. Hull has had the suffering; he ought to have a rest and give some other public spirited citizen a chance. The city has a source of revenue that Mr. Hull has not. It was necessary for him to have some toll in order to be able to make the canon attractive. The city can obtain this money by direct taxation and we are sure that every property holder will be glad to contribute his part and further will agree in consideration of what Mr. Hull has heretofore done that he shall be exempt from any taxation for the purpose of keeping open South Cheyenne canon.

An article on "Texas Types and Contrasts," by Lee C. Harby, with seventeen illustrations by Frederic Remington, appears in the July number of Harper's Magazine. Mrs. Harby's writings on historical subjects have recently won honorable recognition both in this country and abroad. Her paper entitled "The City of a Prince," published some two years ago in the Magazine of American History and dealing with facts hitherto unknown, gained for her the election as fellow of The American Historical Association. Another of her historical articles was translated into Spanish, and published in certain South American periodicals. Mrs. Harby is also well known as a contributor to various New York literary papers.

SILVER AND GREENBACK SM.

The Aspen Chronicle is very much disturbed about the course of the GAZETTE in regard to silver. A few days ago we criticized Representative Hill's views regarding the volume of currency. He practically argued that the ratio of increase of currency should be the same as the increase in population. As so that in the same proportion as currency was contracted or expanded, prices rose or fell. The fallacy is apparent to those who have made a careful study of the subject. The volume of money necessary must depend very largely upon the method of exchanges. Sometimes the exchanges are by bartering different commodities, as, for example: The farmer comes into town and exchanges the produce of his farm for what he wishes in a store. In many cases in this country, the exchanges are largely conducted through bank checks. We venture to say that banks receive in deposit ten dollars in bank checks to one dollar in currency. This gives a fair idea of the way our exchanges are conducted, because those who do not give checks pay in money, and do not constitute over ten per cent of the total paymen's. Again, there are some people who hoard a great deal. This is eminently true of the French people. The reason they were able to pay off the German indemnity readily was because so many people of very moderate means had hoarded money, which they paid out for government securities and so France was able to pay out of this hoarding one thousand millions to Germany. In this country there is no hoarding, and if this country was obliged to pay a large sum of money to a foreign power, the payment would show in a reduction of bank balances of specie or in a reduction of the government reserve of specie. The Chronicle quotes Senator Plumb as an authority, who says he does not believe the per capita circulation in the United States exceeds six or seven dollars. The circulation of the national bank notes and the greenback currency would be very nearly this provided there were one hundred millions of population in this country. In addition to this there are very nearly one thousand millions in gold and silver in circulation either as coin or coin certificates. The Chronicle says:

> In the United States so scarce is the currency, and made so scanty, for the purpose of increasing its value that as a general thing no individual has any money: in not one case in twenty, do our heavy dealers and business men even carry on the ordinary routine of business, without an established line of accommodations, as it is facetiously termed, with some bank. Our business is universally a credit business, that of France as generally cash, and in that fact alone there is enough to explain the prosperity of France, and the depression of business in the United States.

At the risk of being called the Benedict Arnold of the Colorado press, which the Chronicle seemingly names us, we will say that we think the trouble in the United States is not scarcity of currency on the part of those who are obliged to ask for accommodations, but the scarcity of capital, and the reason that in France the people can pay in cash is because they do not buy more than they can pay for. This question does not depend upon the amount of currency that is in circulation, but the amount of currency the person who owes anything has. If the American workingman would learn how to live as economically as the French peasant, he probably would always have cash in his pockets to pay his bills, and there would be no need of credit for him. Suppose there was to be the free and unlimited coinage of silver, it would not greatly increase the currency. The most sanguine prediction is that the United States might be compelled to take off the market one hundred millions of silver. The advocates of free and unlimited coinage, however, claim that there would not be over twenty-five millions of silver in the world that this country would be compelled to absorb, so that the free and unlimited coinage of silver does not carry with it any great expansion of the currency. But suppose it did increase the currency a thousand millions, how is the business man, who now asks accommodations at the banks, to get rid of it, or the workingman to get rid of it? The former must sell some goods for the money, and the latter must labor for it. There seems to be a generally confused notion that somehow if the currency is expanded we all get something for nothing, and that men who are poor, and cannot pay their debts will get money without earning it and pay their debts. Of course it may be said if the expansion of currency greatly increased the prices of labor and also greatly increased the prices which merchants could charge for their goods, they might be more able to pay their debts provided they were not correspondingly extravagant. But experience shows it is not the people who receive the largest wages who always have the most ready cash. One by no means follows the other. It is the man who is industrious, temperate and frugal that has the ready money; not the man that gets the highest wages. The French people, who had so much ready money, probably were not receiving in wages half of what the American laborer is. The reason they had money was not because of so much currency in France, but because the French peasant and mechanic is exceedingly frugal, temperate and industrious. The money an American might spend for a porterhouse steak for a family of three for one meal would probably be more than the average expense of the food for a French family of six, for one day.

The national banking system furnishes an illustration which has some bearing on this point. When the national banks were first started the amount of circulation of the national banks was fixed. Under this law, as is generally known, national banks could have a circulation of ninety per cent. of the bonds they placed as security for the circulation. It was found that half or more of the circulation was given to New York and New England. Members of the northwest complained of favoritism, not realizing that the real trouble was the northwest did not have the cash to buy the bonds as security for the circulation, while the New England and middle states did. The need of more money in the northwest was so great and the complaint of the northwestern members was considered so just, a free banking act was passed, so that any bank could become a national bank by buying fifty thousand dollars worth of United States bonds and issuing forty-five thousand dollars in bills, but it was found this afforded no relief whatever, as any person of sound sense can readily understand. The northwest was poor. It did not have the money, and there was no way of their getting money. The only way the northwest could get it was to earn the money and save it. This it has been doing, and it has been growing rich, just as any individual or community grows rich. The editor of the Chronicle will be in exactly the condition of the Frenchman, if he will not buy anything more than he has the money in his pocket to pay for, and if he buys more than he has money to pay for he must get credit. This is the difference between the Frenchman and the American, and it has nothing to do with the abundance of currency, but with the habits of life and business.

We might simply add that the silver cause has been burdened from the beginning with the arguments made by the friends of greenbackism. When the silver question first came up for discussion in 1877, the greenbackers, who realized their cause was doomed, rallied to the support of the silver dollar. All the old fallacies used in the support of greenbackism were used in the support of silver. They unfortunately did more harm than good. We believe in bimetalism and believe in it not as the majority of the republicans in the house do. We believe it to be a question of vast international importance to the people of this world that not only all efforts now being made to demonetize silver should cease, but that silver should be restored to its old position as one of the two moneys of the world. But in taking this position we can find arguments enough without following in the footsteps of the crazy cons whose study of finance has led them to believe in a "fiat" currency. We think it is very silly to waste breath over the alleged conspiracy in the demonetization of silver in 1873, because in the first place it was simply plotting out a law which had no effect. From the time of the foundation of our government up to that time only eight millions of silver dollars had been coined and at this very time the silver dollar was worth more than three per cent more than the gold dollar. We do not believe this demonetization had anything to do with the reduction in price of silver bullion, because we did not offer our silver for sale as Germany did, and second, the fact that we demonetized silver did not give the rest of the world more silver to absorb, for the reason that when we demonetized it we were not coining anything but token coins. We do not believe there is any great crying need for an expansion of the currency, because wages are good and there is plenty of work. There is plenty of money to be earned by those who are able to work and there is plenty of money to be saved by those who care to be frugal, industrious and temperate. But if there was need of expansion of the currency, we do not believe the free and unlimited coinage of silver would greatly expand the currency. This is the very argument used by the opponents of free and unlimited coinage. They say this country would have hundreds of millions of silver come into it to be coined, which would thus drive out our gold. We do not believe there would be fifty millions of silver now existing in the world brought to our mints for coinage by virtue of the free and unlimited coinage act.

Mr. Porter, superintendent of the census, has been informed by the supervisor of the Pennsylvania district, which includes a large part of the mining section, that the Poles, Hungarians and other foreigners coming under his jurisdiction refuse all census information even to the giving of their names. The supervisor says that many of these people are known only by their numbers and recommends a census among them by numbers. Mr. Porter refuses to adopt the suggestion and others that the census be taken according to law. Mr. Porter is right in refusing to assist in thus perpetuating this un-American number system. Since interpreters are furnished there is no excuse for these people not furnishing the proper information asked for. If they do not they should be arrested and fined. In cases, and there have been such, where they go so far as to assault the federal officers they should be made to suffer the full penalty of the criminal law. Let the officers bare they might be given a taste of the number system with a poker.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

There has been very little said about the state ticket except that it must be composed of men who are of irreproachable character and of known capacity to fill the offices for which they are candidates. The ticket must not simply be a clean one, but it must be composed of men of intelligence and ability, whose names will be a warrant that the affairs of the state will be managed both according to the laws on the statute books, and according to sound business principles. In line with this thought, a few people of this city have suggested the name of Mr. E. J. Eaton as a candidate for secretary of state. We do not use his name as a candidate by his authority, but we simply print the suggestion made by those who are both desirous of the success of the republican ticket, and of a clean, honest, able administration of our state affairs. It is seldom that a man has occupied public office so long as Mr. Eaton without having made enemies or having charges made against his official integrity. For four years he served the people of this county as assessor, and for ten years as county clerk. To the people who live here now, he is chiefly known for his official record in the latter office. We count if the duties of any public office in this state have ever been discharged with greater carefulness, faithfulness and intelligence than by Mr. Eaton in this office. In the first place, he always could be found in his office attending personally to his duties. He was always courteous and accommodating. He made himself thoroughly familiar with the statutes of the state, so that not only his own work, but the work of other county officials was always done with great care and in strict compliance with the statutes. Though holding this office so long, there was never a breath of suspicion of any wrong act. He was the purchasing agent of the county, and when he approved of any bill he did it with full responsibility for both quantity furnished and price charged. If he should be put upon the state ticket it would greatly strengthen it in this county. Mr. Eaton would not only receive the solid republican vote, but he would receive at least half of the democratic vote against any democratic candidate that can be named outside of this county, because every person in this county who cares to have the office of secretary of state filled by a man of honesty and capacity would be desirous of his election. He would run from seven hundred and fifty to a thousand votes ahead of his ticket. While he may not be widely known outside of this county, he has met in official relations many people in the state who know his character and ability. It would only be necessary to make public his record to convince those who do not know him that he would be an excellent man for the position. If he were elected the republican party would be strengthened by the pure, able and independent administration which he would give to the office of secretary of state. There would be no acts of his which would require the exercise of charity to excuse. He would know clearly and distinctly the duties of his office; he would run it on strict business principles and would carefully protect the interests of the state with the fullest and clearest idea of what a trust is.

THE CENSUS.

The impression prevails in some quarters that the census enumerators are required to complete their task of canvassing the city by to-night. Among those who have this impression there is much apprehension, and, with good grounds, that the population showing made by Colorado Springs in the final report will be far from what it should be. Fortunately the canvass in this city will continue until the last of the month, or as large a part of that time as is required for its completion. The census law requires that the canvass must be finished in cities of over 10,000 inhabitants within two weeks after the first Monday in June and by Superintendent Porter's ruling this is made to take in fifteen working days. It therefore closes in cities of this class to-night. But the cities are classed by the census of 1880, and hence Colorado Springs does not come within the requirements of that clause.

From cities all over the country, and especially in the west, are coming reports of indignation among the residents because of the incompleteness of the enumeration. It is claimed that in some cities, notably Kansas City among others, the census as now taken will not show more than half and in some cases less than half the actual population. The responsibility for this incompleteness no doubt must be laid largely on the shoulders of the enumerators, who are often either careless or incompetent, but the public too are to blame more or less. Instead of assisting the census taker in his difficult task it is too often the case that every obstacle possible is placed in his way. Some of those who do not positively obstruct the course of the work fail in their duty through indifference. When the enumerator comes to them they probably answer the questions put to them and so far well and good. But they do not do their full duty unless they volunteer information which they know should be included and which will be overlooked unless they voluntarily offer it. Many persons who are regular residents in various cities are temporarily absent from their homes and unless those who are left behind perform their full duty by reporting such they will be overlooked and the result is an incomplete census. There are hundreds of such cases everywhere and the public, not the enumerators, are to blame for inaccuracies arising on this score.

Colorado Springs does not want to have the same experience as so many other cities are having in this matter. When the census is finished it should be complete and accurate and the citizens should be able to feel confident that it is so. So far as the census law goes its requirements are simple and plain. The census enumerator who fails to perform his duty satisfactorily and accurately is to be refused payment for his services. The requirement as to those to be enumerated is as follows:

"That each and every person more than twenty years of age, belonging to any family residing in any enumeration district or subdivision, and in case of the absence of the heads and other members of any such family, then any representative of such family, shall be, and each of them hereby is, required, if thereto requested by the superintendent, supervisor or enumerator, to render a true account to the best of his or her knowledge of every person belonging to such family in the various particulars required by law, and whoever shall willfully fail or refuse shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding $100."

But aside from the requirements of the statutes it is the plain duty of every citizen to assist in every possible way with the census taking. It is a duty which the citizen owes not only to his country, his state and his city but to himself. The share we are to have in the making of the laws by which we are governed is dependent on the census. An incomplete census means partial disfranchisement. Then too, every person will, without argument on that line, easily recognize the value it will be to the business interests of the city to have the census complete, the showing of our wonderful growth and remarkable prosperity the largest possible. It is easy for us to claim a remarkable growth in population, in business and in other directions without any stretching of the truth but those who do it is to our interest to convince of this should be able to find proof of it in the official census.

Every effort should be made in the remaining time allowed for the enumeration, by every citizen, to assist in completing the census. When it is finished let it be complete and accurate and let everyone be able to feel that it is so. We repeat what we have said before that any names which have been overlooked by the enumerators, from any cause, if handed in at the GAZETTE'S business office will be promptly furnished to the proper officials.

The will of Tilden, giving the bulk of his fortune to a great public library in New York was broken, it will be remembered, some months ago. The matter was carried before the state supreme court, and the decision of the lower court has been reaffirmed. The Judge Beach decided that it contained provisions unconstitutional and unwise. Since this will has been broken, no man can be sure that a will he makes will be carried out. Mr. Tilden was himself an expert probate lawyer and prided himself on the fact that no will he had ever drawn had been broken. But he was careful enough not to depend solely on his own judgment. He called in James C. Carter, one of New York's greatest lawyers, and Mr. Carter approved of the clause declared unconstitutional. It is unfortunate for the people of New York that this will could not be carried out, but there can not be any regret for Mr. Tilden. He could have built the great library in his lifetime with its auxiliaries and have seen the beneficent work of his charity, but Mr. Tilden was not a philanthropist. He loved his money too well to give it away while he could help it. He arranged that only after death he should part with the control of it. This is the spirit of a miser. He had greater means of doing good than did Peter Cooper, but the difference between the amount of good each accomplished is very striking. Peter Cooper in his lifetime built the Cooper Institute, which has been for forty years one of the greatest educational forces in New York. For nearly thirty years he had the pleasure of seeing the good which his charity did. Many young men and women who had only the rudiments of an education obtained at the Cooper institute a liberal education, which prepared them for higher walks in life. Thousands will arise to call Mr. Cooper blessed. But Tilden clung to his money-bags to the very last, and repudiated family claims, as well as the claims the community at large had upon him. He is conscious anywhere, he will have the unhappiness of knowing that he waited too long before using his money. It was his to use while he lived. It was beyond the power of this keen lawyer and an associate to determine how it should be used after he was dead.

Mr. Howells, in a letter to Kate Field's Washington, says: "I will say that I think the worst effect of the want of the international copyright on the author is that it identifies him with a nation of pirates."

The sum which will be used for the benefit of the old soldiers, their widows, children and helpless parents during the next year will be $137,834,785.24. This is nearly equal to one-half of the total revenue of the government.

ALL OUTWARD MEMBERS

WALTER WELLMAN WIELDS A KEEN DISSECTING KNIFE.

Both Senators and Representatives Are Subjects -- Legislators Who Scatter in Their Talk, Lie and Erroneously Think They Are Story Tellers.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, June 12.—When the business of the house of representatives is dull and uninteresting, as it often is, we who sit up in the gallery to watch for things worth writing about must turn our attention from legislation to legislators. For this there is a good precedent, furnished by the legislators themselves. No other topic interests the average member of congress as much as himself. The dangers of the country which he prates so much of in his speeches, the odious acts of the opposition party which he is so fond of denouncing, are quickly lost sight of when the conversation becomes personal. Statesmen love to talk of themselves, especially to newspaper men. They like to be written about in a complimentary manner if possible, but in some way at any rate. Smart statesmen endeavor to make friends of newspaper men, but when they can't make friends the axiom is that they had better make enemies. A house sometimes does a man more good than an insult. Your average congressman is a very conceited person. His bills and his reports and his speeches are the greatest things in the annals of congress. "What, you have not watched my efforts to do so and so? You don't know what I am doing? Young man, go read the history of your country." Some congressmen imagine the people of the provinces are thirsting for information concerning their health. One man, who has been sick, walked down to my office every day for a week during his convalescence to inform me, so that I might inform my readers, that he was gradually recovering.

Another thing which is most noticeable about these public men, particularly those who have been a long time in the harness, is their tendency to scatter in private conversation. Men who can get up in the house or senate and deliver impromptu speeches of force and good construction, would talk about a subject in the ordinary social conversation. They would drop from one subject to another, and never want to have anything settled or agreed upon. Probably this is the result of the training on the floor, where nothing is ever settled by argument. A man rises a few minutes and makes a speech at a table and then drops it. Nobody is convinced.

[illegible] turn to and talk over a new proposition, in the form it is become interested in the first place, in private conversation the statesman has a tendency to shift and tack and veer around a good deal of water. It [illegible] with him. For instance, [illegible] Ben Butterworth, the [illegible] member from Ohio. He is one of the best talkers in congress or out of it, but if you can keep him on one subject for five minutes you are more fortunate than most of the men who know him. In a walk from the senate chamber to the house of representatives have heard Ben Butterworth discourse on such topics as the tariff, reciprocity with Canada, universal peace between nations, the new navy, the Farmers' Alliance movement, original packages, and interstate legislation. Every last word worth following, as the winds of heaven waft it from a subject to which he rarely refers, is in a manner surprising. But think of a stout fellow, like the average congressman, walking about in this manner and trying to go with him and trying to listen to what he is saying!

Joe Cannon, of Illinois, who is now still a sort of national mackerel in a moral sense, has this trick in private conversation. Cannon has a habit of topics which [illegible] appeal. There appears to be a lack of possession of thoughts [illegible] and he is never [illegible] for review. In his work as chairman of the committee on appropriations he has constantly before him the whole United States, and it seems that his mind is equally geographical and comprehensive. Still, if you get the chance to accompany Mr. Cannon on one of his journeys you will not regret it. [illegible] it will not be easy to keep pace with him, for [illegible] certain parts of the road he travels like a limited train, but he has a faculty of illuminating as he goes so that even the dullest man may learn a little as he runs.

Now, we have papers such as Sunny and well organized intellectual giants as Speaker Reed of scattering. But, if the truth must be told—and I don't see why it should not—he scatters like an old shotgun; or, to use a better illustration, he is like an amateur sportsman with a new breech loader. He fires his barrels out and, in his eagerness and fondness for shooting takes a crack at everything he sees. When Reed draws his long gun it is a good time to duck your words.

Another thing which I have noticed about congressmen is that many of them are liars. This does not sound pleasant, but it is true. I make the assertion with a full realization of its import, and, as the members themselves sometimes say in warm debate, with willingness to assume responsibility therefor. I am aware of the humors of congress habitually tell falsehoods. Of course there are many honorable exceptions, and every reader has the right to include his friends in the latter category. But the liars are not much to be blamed. Lying is almost a necessity of public life. Members of congress are so beset by bores and borrowers and beggars that unless a man wants to make a bear of himself and get a reputation for meanness he must learn and practice the art of lying. I am convinced there are cases in which lying is a positive virtue, being merely a gentle and unoffending way of saying nay. If you were a member of congress, dear reader, and found it impossible to step outside the chamber without being approached by from one to a dozen persons begging favors of you—begging offices, signatures to petitions, public documents, half dollars, theatre tickets, railroad fare, chews of tobacco, letters of introduction—you, too, would learn how to gloss the refusal with the convenient white lie.

The trouble is that some of the practitioners in this art of lying become altogether too adept. Their tongues are so facile and their ingenuity so productive that lying becomes a habit. From lying as a convenience they get to lying for the fun of it, and utter falsehoods when the truth would serve them a great deal better. I have in mind one conspicuous example of this in the house of representatives. A very able man, you might say one of the leaders of the house, and at any rate the leader of his delegation, has this lying habit in a chronic and dangerous form. He is a member of an important committee, and his colleagues therein say he is amiable and able, industrious and upright—a thoroughly admirable man—if he wouldn't lie so much. Newspaper men who know him never depend upon anything he tells them without investigation. He tells lies about the most trivial things, where there is no earthly excuse for it.

He has been beaten once or twice for congress by the men in his district to whom he has lied about offices. It is in this way that the chronic and reckless liar in public life is sure to come to grief. He makes promises which he has no intention of keeping, he invents excuses which are in time discovered, he leads five or six men to think they are going to have a certain office, and somehow they sooner or later become acquainted with this over issue of collateral and turn against him. The man I have in mind could probably be senator from his state, speaker of the national house of representatives, or even president, if it were not for his weakness in this direction. Another conspicuous statesman, a senator and an aspirant for the presidency, is similarly afflicted. He is not so much given to unnecessarily lying as he is to making promises which he does not mean to keep. It is said his state is blistered over with unredeemed pledges, and peopled with men who are just waiting for an opportunity to take revenge for broken promises. There are many such men in public life.

Your average congressman is very fond of play. In this, as in every other living school, we have workers and shirkers. Industry and laziness are characteristics here seen in striking contrast. There are men too lazy even to dictate letters to their constituents, much less to write them with their own hands. One senator congressman I know of wants an electric railway built from the senate to the house, so that when he goes over to the senate restaurant for his oysters and beer he need not walk. Some of these able statesmen are never to be found in their seats. I have in mind one who will do as a type for a large class. He appears in his seat about five minutes each day, and then only to get his mail. This done, he disappears and is no more to be found in the Capitol. Constituents and friends send in cards by the score, knock at the doors of his committee rooms, watch the restaurants and the corridors, and are lucky if they find him once in a week. Where he spends his time is one of the mysteries of congress which not a few people have in a quiet way endeavored to solve.

One theory is that he is engaged upon some great literary work in a secluded and secret nook of the congressional library. Others do not think him literary enough for that. A number of men are always in their seats and make it a point of place to be constantly at their posts. The most conspicuous example of this sort of industry is Mr. Ezra B. Taylor, of Ohio, the successor of Garfield in the house. Mr. Taylor boasts that he has not missed a roll call in ten years, and without doubt he is the only man that ever served in congress who can wear that feather in his cap. There are four Taylors in the house, two from Ohio, one from Illinois and one from Tennessee, and it happens that they are all men who believe in attending to business. The result is that on nearly every roll call the clerk sings out, "Taylor of Ohio," "Taylor of Tennessee," "Ezra B. Taylor" and, finally, "Joseph D. Taylor," and as all are Republicans the four names are followed by four lusty "yeas" or "nays," according as the majority side of the house is voting.

A few members of congress refuse to publish their city addresses in the congressional directory. Obviously they do not want to be bothered by the bores which infest the capital city and which seem to be fond of bothering members of congress. For the same reason a number of statesmen rent houses in the outskirts of the city, where after nightfall they are not likely to be disturbed. Some years ago a member of the house from New York state lost his election by failing to print his address in the directory. A prominent and influential citizen of his district came to town late one afternoon on pressing and important business, and sought his representative. No one knew where the congressman lived. His address was not in the directory of congress, nor in the city directory. The telegraph officials refused, under instructions from the gentleman himself, they said, to give any information. The natural result was a very indignant prominent and influential citizen. Next day he finished up his business without the help of the leisure loving statesman, and then went back home and began setting up the pins for this worthy's defeat at the ensuing election.

Story telling is a distinctively congressional weakness. It is one of the facts of statesmen. Of four hundred and odd men in the present congress, I verily believe three hundred and fifty imagine themselves born story tellers. The worst of it is that only five or six of them are. Grum old chaps who never had the faintest conception of humor lay in a stock of stories, generally stale ones, and tell them over and over whenever opportunity offers. Their colleagues know them from bitter experience and are able to avoid them, but the poor stranger is likely to be easily bored.

WALTER WELLMAN.

THE FLEETING SCENE.

Things Seen and Heard About Town—Gossip of the Streets.

A census enumerator volunteered the information the other day that if he lived to see his part of the task completed, on this occasion, and he retained a fair proportion of his mental faculties nothing could ever tempt him to undertake a similar duty again. He wore a look of determination on his face, a fire in his eye, which left no room for doubting the truthfulness of his statement, and his sentiments are no doubt almost the unanimous ones of his class. Few classes of men are so violently and so persistently dashed against the rocks of life, few so deeply drink of the cup of bitterness and misery which flows in such a generous stream on this globe of ours and few so thoroughly deserve the genuine sympathy of the sixty-five millions of people whose heads they are trying to count. With the average man one experience in this people enumerating business will be enough. We hear that one of the New York enumerators went home after the completion of his first day's work and took his own life. If ever there was such a thing as "justifiable suicide" this was.

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People comment a good deal on the senselessness of some of the questions asked by the census man. For instance, the mother of a four year old boy remarks upon the ridiculousness of a reply as to the age of her son being followed by a question as to whether he is a celibate. It will be granted that taken together the two questions do lean very decidedly toward the ridiculous. The chances are vastly in favor of a boy of four years old being single and the census taker would run no risk of losing anything in the accuracy of his report should he put him down as unmarried without asking the question. But the formal question is down on each sheet to be answered in the case of every person entered and most of the enumerators, either actuated by a perhaps too conscientious desire to perform their sworn duty according to letter or by force of habit, ask it in all cases without regard to age. Whether the question is formally asked or not it is of course necessary that the facts should be duly entered. One of the items of information, and by no means an uninteresting or unimportant one, to be furnished by the census will be the statistics as to what proportion of the total population of Colorado and the other states and of the United States is single and what proportion married. When the footing columns made up from the reports of each census taker are added up to obtain this information, the age of the individuals will be lost sight of. The four-year-old boy, with his knowledge of the meaning of the word marriage yet to be gained, will be as important a factor in the grand total of single persons as the sixty-year-old bachelor who has lost count on his efforts to change his solitary life to married bliss, and must be just as carefully entered in the roll of the enumerator.

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At one of the Manitou hotels last week I met Anselm Thurgau, a distinguished citizen of the republic of Switzerland, who has lately joined the army of health seekers in Colorado. Thurgau is a lawyer by profession and few men in his country have attained greater success in that calling. His wide legal knowledge and brilliant oratorical powers made him much sought after as an attorney and he became not only celebrated but rich. He gave up his big law practice when still a young man to accept the office of presiding judge of one of the courts of his canton. He held a number of other places on the bench, in later years, and his distinguished services were finally rewarded with a seat in the federal tribunal, Switzerland's high court of appeal. Since retiring from that position he has been engaged in writing a law book, but the close confinement of his work undermined his health and he has been obliged to give it up, for the present at least. Thurgau is over six feet tall, and though past sixty in years still walks as erect as a man of half his age. His face with its shaggy eyebrows and heavy, almost white, moustache, bears a striking resemblance to the pictures of Germany's great ex-chancellor which so frequently appear in the newspapers of this country.

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Mr. Henry E. Hogan, a Pennsylvania republican of some prominence, was in the city last week. "Your papers out here, like the eastern press," said Mr. Hogan, "contain a good deal of correspondence about Senator Quay losing prestige in state and national politics. So far as Pennsylvania is concerned we have heard that ever since Quay first appeared as a prominent figure in the arena of politics and we will continue to hear it on all possible occasions until, in the natural course of events, he sinks below the political horizon. Quay is a quiet, reserved man in his methods. He lets other people do the blustering and talking which are always indulged in before a political fight. While other people are talking about the beauty and promise of their favorite blossoms, Quay is hard at work on his preparations to gather the fruit, and, as you know, is generally found in the basket. Just now in Pennsylvania almost every other candidate for the gubernatorial nomination on the republican ticket is getting more advertising than Mr. Quay's choice for the office. This noise naturally attracts attention, and, as a consequence, some people say Quay is in a hole. Perhaps he is, but the chances are he is not. There are few sagacious politicians in the country, and he has around him a corps of lieutenants that are far from amateurs. They are keeping very quiet now but think when the nominating convention adjourns you will find Quay a winner and Delamater's name at the head of the republican ticket. The democratic candidate will probably be ex-Governor Pattison and he will back fifty thousand votes of an election when the majorities are counted. As far as the talk of Mr. Quay's loss of prestige in national affairs goes you will have to take it for what it is worth, which is very little. Those who talk that way mean that Mr. Quay has lost his grip with the big politicians they will find out their mistake when he has occasion to show his hand—at the next national convention for instance. If they mean that he has lost prestige at the White house then the error is more evident for a man cannot lose a thing he has never had. I do not mean that there is a serious rupture between the president and the chairman of the national committee. So far as I know they are on friendly terms, but they have little in common. The men who have the prestige at the White house now are not politicians."

No Other Name Would be Thought of The Republic.

Our morning contemporary's suggestion of the name of Mr. E. J. Eaton, of this city, for secretary of state, will meet with general approval. He is a sane, honest and competent, and not a digression from strict rectitude in office was ever laid to his charge. The people of this state know Mr. Eaton as the people of this county know him, no other name would be thought of for that important position.

Eaton Fills the Bill.

Denver Republican.

We take pleasure in directing especial attention to an editorial from the Colorado Springs GAZETTE recommending the election of Mr. E. J. Eaton, of that city, for secretary of state next fall, which we republish this morning. If Mr. Eaton is as good and fit a man as the GAZETTE declares, there can be no doubt that he would make an excellent state officer. The people demand not only a new deal, but also a new deck this year, and it is the duty of the republican party to nominate only men of the highest ability and most approved honesty for every place on the state and legislative ticket. The Republican has no candidate for any office, but it will do everything in its power to aid in the selection of the fittest and most trustworthy men in the republican county and state conventions.

He Will Do It.

Pueblo Star.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE has commenced a campaign work for this fall's election, and has named for the republican nominee for secretary of state Mr. E. J. Eaton, of that place. The GAZETTE claims he would run 1000 votes ahead of his ticket. If that is so the republicans had better nominate Mr. Eaton, for they will need a man who can make such a run to make the fight even interesting for the democrats.

The House's Action.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The opinions as to the probable action of the house on the senate bill offer very widely. There is a feeling on the part of some that before any action is taken a caucus will be held to decide upon a course to be pursued. There is a sentiment even among the friends of the bill, as it passed the senate, that it will go into conference and that out of that conference will be evolved a bill providing for the purchase of four and a half million ounces of silver monthly, the certificates issued in payment thereof to be legal tender and not redeemable in bullion. Such a measure, it is generally believed, would receive the president's approval. Some of the free coinage advocates express the opinion that the house will pass the senate bill.

The Iowa Meeting.

The meeting of ex-Iowans Saturday afternoon was attended by about fifty persons, a large percentage of whom were ladies, and instead of the exercises proposed the meeting resolved itself into a big committee meeting. Mr. F. C. Dumont called the meeting to order and stated that Mr. Gard, of Palmer Lake, who had been most prominent in calling the meeting, could not be present and that some of the committees appointed had failed to act. Judge Campbell moved that a temporary organization be made, and Mr. Dumont was elected chairman. Judge Campbell spoke, approving the organization of such a society, and suggested that a committee be appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. He thought a day might be set aside during the meeting of the county fair when Iowa people can have a re-union. To get an expression he finally moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft a constitution, to appoint sub-committees and to arrange a programme, they to call the meeting at some suitable time.

Mr. E. P. Bosworth suggested that the main committee be appointed from the city, and sub-committees throughout the county. The motions were passed, but the chair announced that the committees would not be appointed until later. After some informal talk the names of those present were taken and the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Geo. Willard, Jr., city editor of the Battle Creek (Mich.) Journal, is spending a few days in the city, accompanied by his wife. Mr. Willard is a son of ex-Congressman Willard, of Michigan, managing editor of the Journal, and is en route to California.

Fifty-First Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The house silver bill was taken up and Wolcott addressed the senate.

After remarks by several senators the voting began on the amendments to the bill, and the line of demarcation was soon drawn. The first amendment, striking out the legal tender clause, was voted down by a vote of 16 to 50. The affirmative votes were cast by the down east republicans and the democrats who have party scruples against the legal tender feature, such as Carlisle and Harris.

The bullion redemption clause was stricken out by a more decided vote of 37 to 7, all of the negatives being from the extreme east.

The amendment against free coinage when silver reaches a parity with gold was lost by a vote of 35 to 8.

Plumb moved to add a new section as follows: "That the provision of section 3 of the act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal tender character which became a law February 8, 1878, is hereby made applicable to the coinage in this act provided for." It was agreed to without division.

Reagan offered the following amendment as a substitute for sections 3, 4 and 5: "That the certificates provided for in this act shall be of denominations of not less than one, nor more than one hundred dollars, and such certificates shall be redeemable in coin of standard value and a sufficient sum to carry out the provisions of this section is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. The provision in section 1 of the act of February 8, 1878, which requires the secretary of the treasury to purchase at the market price not less than two nor more than four million dollars worth of silver bullion per month, is hereby repealed."

Edmunds here arose and said: "Without interfering with the fine symposium we are having, I wish to say, I am opposed to the bill as it now stands, and to every one of its amendments, in general and in particular, and therefore that I am not to be called upon hereafter to account for having allowed any amendment to pass without calling for the yeas and nays. I am willing to deliver over to the democratic party the management of the finances of the country for the time being. I only state this in order that I may not trouble the senate with demanding the yeas and nays on the various ornamentations that are being given to this hoodlum act which is set up." (Laughter.)

Plumb retorted sharply, asking what Edmunds was going to do with the republican platform and intimated that Edmunds did not represent the republican party.

Edmunds replied that he stood by the republican party platform but that the democrats and their leaders have abandoned their platform and transformed it into one which no democratic convention had ever dared propose because they knew the people of the United States would swiftly find out that they had been deceived and misled by that cry of expansion and, when the break came it was not the poor or the debtor who won profit, but the very people whom these gentlemen were now howling against so strongly.

Vest called Edmunds attention to the fact that the democratic house in 1877 passed a free coinage act, which, he said, was mutilated by the republican senate.

Edmunds replied that the democratic party being in a majority in the house in 1877 or 1878 did pass a contrivance of this kind, just as it was trying to pass it now, in order by appeals to the worst instincts of the people to do something which might bring it into power. It accomplished its purpose and Cleveland was elected, and having been elected by their votes, Cleveland was wise enough and brave enough to tell his democratic supporters that that sort of delusion could not be carried into practice. The democratic party was wise enough, for a wonder, to be absolutely silent for four years on that topic. No patriot opened his mouth to bark at the administration of President Cleveland because he persistently and steadily declined to be betrayed or seduced into destroying the prosperity of the people of the United States by advising such a measure as this we had now. No democrat in either house during the four years of Cleveland's administration opened his lips to relieve the suffering people, suffering from the want of coinage of silver dollars. Therefore, he said, with great respect to his friend from Kansas and to everybody else, that this bill was a new platform of the democratic party when it had no responsibility, and he agreed that it ought never to have any, and that its purpose was to entangle the republican party and deliver it over to the democratic party.

The question was taken on the Reagan amendment and it was agreed to without division.

Teller moved to add the following as a new section: "That the certificates provided for in the act shall be receivable for all taxes and dues to the United States of every description and shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private."

After a long discussion it was modified (at the suggestion of Eustis) by inserting the words: "And all silver certificates already issued" and so modified it was agreed to—yeas 34, nays 22.

Plumb moved to insert the following as an additional section: "Owners of the bullion deposited for coinage shall have the option to receive coin or its equivalent in certificates provided for in this act, and such bullion shall be subsequently coined." Agreed to, without division.

The bill was then reported to the senate and all amendments agreed to in committee of the whole were agreed to in the senate; yeas 40, nays 26.

Chandler moved to insert the following amendment: "No gold or silver bullion shall be received by the treasury department under this act except such as shall be shown to be the product of the mines of the United States." Teller moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was agreed to. Yeas 42, nays 25.

The bill as amended was then passed, yeas 42, nays 25, as follows:

Yeas—Bate, Berry, Blodgett, Butler, Chandler, Cameron, Cockrell, Cole, Colquitt, Daniel, Eustis, George, Gorman, Harris, Hearst, Higgins, Jones, Ark., Jones, Nev., Kenna, Manderson, Mitchell, Moody, Morgan, Pasco, Payne, Pierce, Plumb, Power, Pugh, Ransom, Reagan, Sanders, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Wolcott—42.

Nays—Allison, Allen, Blair, Casey, Chandler, Cullom, Dawes, Edmunds, Evarts, Frye, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, McPherson, Morrill, Platt, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stockbridge, Washburn, Wilson of Maryland, —25.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "An act to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion and for other purposes."

The bill for the admission of Wyoming was then taken up, so as to make it "unfinished business", and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

After routine business the house went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill but soon rose and the bill passed.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill.

The appropriation of $20,000 to refund to the Cherokee Indians the expense of their removal to the Indian territory, was stricken out.

Pending further action the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Hope of Rescuing Abandoned.

DUNBAR, Pa., June 17.—All night long the rescuing parties remained at the mouth of the manhole at the hill farm mine, but their efforts were fruitless and when daylight broke they were no nearer the unfortunate men entombed in the burning mine. All hope of rescuing the imprisoned miners is abandoned. The efforts made to enter the burning slope through the Mahoney and Ferguson mines were found to be useless. The men could not get through the former to the burning mine owing to the formation of the slope and in the Ferguson pit the air was so bad that it was impossible to travel any distance. It has been determined to cut off all fresh air and let the mine burn itself out that the bodies of the men may be recovered.

At 10 o'clock this morning there was very little change except that the fire was fiercer, the smoke blacker and the despair of the survivors deeper than ever before. The early gray of the morning only found the rescuing party driven further back from the death chamber. They could not penetrate within 100 feet of the place they reached last night. Early this morning Martin Markey, the pit boss of the Anchor mines, made a daring attempt to reach the right drift of the Hill farm mine from the Mahoney entrance one and a half miles away, across the hills. He crawled over the cliffs and then slate to within 100 yards of the fatal chambers and sounded again and again but listened for a response in vain.

The sight about the pit's mouth is all the more pitiful because of the twenty-four hours of anguish that have rolled over the heads of the relatives and friends. Hundreds stand steadily at the mouth gazing at the volumes of smoke that grow thicker hour by hour, indicating that coal is burning instead of the timber and roofing. The mine inspector is making strenuous efforts to enter from the Mahoney drifts.

At 9 a. m. the smoke is issuing from the shaft thicker than ever, but the rescuers are hard at work in the Mahoney mine and hopes are entertained that the imprisoned men, or some of them, may be alive in the rear chambers.

DUNBAR, June 18.—All hope of being able to rescue the entombed men in the Farmers' mine alive is abandoned. With difficulty the work of reaching the death chamber from the Mahoney mine is progressing. The party is now supposed to be within about seven feet of the objective point. Signs are believed another explosion occurred this morning. There was a heavy fall of earth and rock in the main slope, shutting off the draft and turning back the smoke in the direction of the doomed men, making death all the more certain if it has not already occurred.

No Funds for an Encampment

DENVER, June 18.—On account of there being no income available for the purpose of paying the expenses of a state encampment there will probably be none held this year. The following letter will explain:

DENVER, Colo., June 17, 1890.

Brigadier General B. F. Klee, Adjutant General of Colorado:

DEAR SIR—You are hereby notified that the probable income of revenue for the year of 1890 will not be sufficient to make available the encampment appropriation, found on page 79, session laws of 1889, and following the decision rendered by our supreme court the appropriation cannot be drawn upon for that purpose. I also advise you that I will not draw any warrant upon the military poll fund for the purpose of paying the expenses of an encampment unless I am advised by the opinion of the honorable attorney general that it is my duty so to do. The near approach of the period when the encampments are usually held, and a desire to settle all questions before any expenses are incurred thereabout is the occasion of this notification.

Yours truly,

LOUIS B. SCHWANBECK,
Auditor of State.

The matter has been referred to the attorney general.

Grain Fields in Flames.

MERCED, Cal., June 17.—A fire which started in a house five miles south of this place, yesterday, spread to the grain fields and raged for five hours, until a strip thirteen miles in length was in ashes. The people focused from all directions and soon one thousand men were engaged in fighting the flames. The wind died at sunset and the line of fire having reached an open space the flames were brought under control.

Railroads Tied Up.

CLEVELAND, June 17.—Every railroad in Cleveland is tied up. The wheels of passenger and mail trains are the only ones turning this morning. What the outcome will be neither the officials nor employes can predict, but both regard the situation as serious. The switchmen claim that the railroad must listen to their demands without delay or the yardmen in adjacent cities will also leave their work.

MANITOU SPRINGS.

Description of the Many Late Improvements in Manitou.

Artificial Beauties which have been Added to Nature's Work.

Great Changes which will Greet Returning Visitors.

The days of magic are like the shifting slides thrown on the screen by the stereopticon. The background, the realities of life, remain unvaried, but our experiences and observations of the material world are ever changing. What we saw yesterday is absent to-day; old forms vanish and give place to the new. This has been well shown in Manitou during the past few months.

It is interesting to watch the bewildered countenances of the returning visitors as they take the first glimpses of the resort and endeavor to recognize familiar scenes and landmarks and get their bearings amid the great transformations on every hand.

Alighting from the train the traveler looks in vain for the familiar form of the old Manitou House across the boulevard and grove of sarubbery, for in its place rises a magnificent hotel of modern design. This, the parent hotel of Manitou, has undergone a transformation on a grand scale. It has been lengthened both to the east and west, and been so changed by the introduction of four new transepts that the original building can not be recognized. The main portion now has a frontage of 225 feet. The porch, which has always been a feature of the Manitou House, is 250 feet long and 16 feet wide, with three broad semi circular projections. It rests on a parapet of stone, artistically arch, which raises it six feet from the ground, and from this porch the beautiful grounds of the hotel, covering several acres, with well kept lawn, shady trees and beds of flowers, are seen to their best advantage. The roof of the porch is supported by Doric columns and the exterior treated, in the colonial style by Messrs Varian & Sterner, the architects. The interior of the building has been remodeled and modernized throughout. A turf tennis court, especially set apart for good players and matched games, has been completed for the season. Mr. A. W. Lacey, the genial proprietor of the hotel, will open the doors of the Manitou to the public Saturday, June 28.

Passing up the avenue to the centre of town we notice the handsome and tasty refitting of the office of the Manitou Springs Journal. Several new store fronts greet the eye on either side. On one of these, a handsome facade, with red sandstone dressings and plate glass front, we read the sign of "Grant's Art and Curiosity Shop," one of the old reliable houses of the resort. Mr. Charles A. Grant, the proprietor, has been busy the past week arranging his extensive stock in his new quarters. The showing cases and counters have been made of cypress wood, finished in the natural finish, and are exceedingly handsome. In one case are artistically arranged his stocks of agate goods, of which he may justly be proud, being second to none in the state. In another may be seen both natural and manufactured wild flowers in book form. The case of mineral specimens is especially attractive. The counters are covered with Jackson's views, of which he makes a specialty, and Mexican pottery and wax work. Mexican blankets, rugs and furs are draped from the walls. In the basement are stored away quantities of goods, which can not find space in the room. Mr. Grant has been in business in Manitou for many years, and has established a house which is fair and well known for the reliability of its goods and fairness of its prices.

The centre of the town is graced by a great city purse. Here once was seen the foundations and stone for a proposed structure which the city fathers saw wise to block in the bud, and the site resembled the ruins of some fallen structure. But that is changed now, and ere long the citizens will see a handsome city clock and fountain rise, the generous gift of Mr. A. B. Wheeler, one of Manitou's public spirited men.

Beyond, we may enter the park of the Manitou Mineral Water company. No improvement has been made in Manitou which will be such a public benefit to the place as those of this company. The park has been leveled and seeded down to grass, winding paths have been laid out, shade trees planted along the borders of the Fountain and the limits of the park have been determined by a wall of the pass sandstone surmounted by a coping of red stone. The soda spring pavilion is the centre from which the paths radiate. Here a fountain has been set in play and shrubbery has been planted. The company's magnificent new building is nearly completed. For two months the citizens have watched with interest the walls of the great structure rise, anxious to know what would be its appearance in so conspicuous a place. If there were any who had any doubts as to the building's enhancing the beauty of the place they must have vanished ere this. Under the hands of the well known architects, Pease & Barber, of Colorado Springs, the exterior effect is very pleasing. The basement story is built in range ashlar of heavy bed, and the main story in broken work. Above this is frame with red wood siding. A tower of stone rises on the southeast corner finishing in an open cupola with a conical roof. The building is 50x150 feet in dimensions and in height four stories. The success and growth in popularity of the Manitou waters have been marvelous. Ever since Mr. D. L. Sterling, the present manager, took charge the output of water has steadily increased. With the advantages given by the new building the work can be carried on more successfully than ever.

The Barker hotel has undergone a wonderful transformation the past spring. Two large wings have been built on the rear greatly increasing the capacity of the house. The office has been enlarged and handsomely painted and a reading room and private office been added. An elevator has been placed in a central position in the house thus making all the rooms easy of access from the parlors, dining room and office. The exterior of the house has been marvelously improved. The old porch was torn away and a broad veranda has taken its place. Plate glass windows adorn the front. Two graceful towers rise from the two corners. The building has been painted in harmonious colors.

Mr. E. E. Nichols, proprietor of the Cliff, has made a great many improvements and changes for the better in that popular hotel. The most noticeable improvement has taken place in the grounds before the place. The old driveway was broken up, and the lawn of the grounds so changed as to bring when the road and give a broad lawn before the house. The veranda has been carried out on the west to the road, where guests may alight. A handsome stone wall is built along the front of the grounds, through openings in which paths wind up to the portico. The Cliff has set its doors open all winter. The broad, sunny porch on the south gives that an advantage for winter guests, which no other hotel in the place has. By an addition on the east side the capacity of the hotel has been increased by 16 rooms. The dining room has been extended on the west so as to receive the morning sun, and is now one of the pleasantest dining halls in Manitou. The public rooms have all been refurnished and carpeted with heavy moquet carpetings. A tile floor, of unique design, has been laid in the office. The service and table of the Cliff have always been of the best, but especial attention will be given in this direction. The total improvements in this hotel amount to $12,500.

In passing up the road to the Iron Springs we come to the Pike's Peak Bazar of Mr. J. H. Griffith. This is one of the most popular curiosity stands in the resort. In his new building Mr. Griffith has his collection arranged in an artistic manner and many are the passers by who tarry to look over the counters and cases.

One of the new features which greets the eyes of the visitor returning to Manitou this summer is the newly developed group of springs owned by Mr. Norman C. Jones, and situated almost directly under the Midland trestle. There are twelve of these springs coming up within a few feet of each other but separated by impervious strata of clay. None of the springs except one have been thoroughly analyzed, but partial analyses indicate that there are several, which contain iron combined with undetermined salts, one cathartic salts, one sulphur and iron, one bromium and iron, one soda and iron, and one arsenic and iron. They are all heavily charged with carbonic gas. The arsenic water is said to have a very stimulating effect on the stomach and digestive apparatus. The springs are now being inclosed so as to retain the gases. The water is at present contaminated by cement and soil but as soon as it is clear again complete analyses will be made by the chemist of the State School of Mines at Golden. The springs will be arranged to come out in stone basins set in niches in the wall of a vault, 4 feet below the level of the street. The masonry walls of the vault will be covered with hydraulic cement, and in the niche over each spring will be lettered its full analysis. The floor of the vault will be paved with flags and the street will be reached by a flight of stone steps. The use of the springs will be absolutely free to the public and one-tenth of the proceeds from the sale of lemonade, etc., made therefrom will be given to charity. Mr. Jones contemplates the erection of a dome over the spring next winter which will contain a fine children's play room, a restaurant and a reading and card room. There will be no gambling or other obnoxious features allowed and the place will undoubtedly become one of the popular resorts of Manitou.

The Iron Spring has been the scene of great activity during the past few weeks. Mr. J. G. Liestand, proprietor of the pavilion, has kept pace with the general improvements in Manitou. He has been enlarging his business facilities on a grand scale. The old pavilion has been torn away and in its place has risen one of three times its capacity. Columns of massive stone have been erected and on them rest a second story which is reached by a broad staircase. Here Mr. Lies and purposes to establish an extensive photographic gallery. Mr. Geo. Mellen has been engaged to superintend the work, aided by a corps of assistants. Views will be taken not alone in this vicinity but all over the state and in Utah and New Mexico. The interior of the pavilion has been refitted. A pair of handsome plate glass cases have been received recently which cost $500. Mr. Lies and has been traveling during the winter in the south, as is his custom, gathering specimens and rare curiosities from all parts. His freight bill this winter has amounted to more than $700. He has erected a warehouse for storage purposes near his residence, where he now has as much as forty tons of raw material which is to be worked and sold by the lapidary in the months to come. Mr. Liestand made a shipment a few days ago of a ton of petrified wood to Germany.

The crowning work done this year in Manitou of course is the Pike's Peak and Manitou railway. Work is progressing with all possible speed and the road will be completed at as early a date as possible. Delays have taken place, unavoidable on the part of the company, by which several weeks have been lost from the laying of the rails. A large force, however, is now at work, the road is nearly completed and everything looks favorable to an early completion.

Manitou has never opened the summer season under such auspicious circumstances as this year. Such a vast amount of building is a strong indication of the faith that the citizens have in the amount of business they will do during the summer. Last summer was a very prosperous season, and when we take into consideration the fact of the Paris exposition drawing many thousands from Colorado who are accustomed to come and will come this year, it will not be supposed that the people of Manitou are by any means too sanguine.

The Ladies' Building league of the Catholic church is to give the grandest excursion of the season to Woodland Park on July 4th. This place is as yet new, but when once seen its great natural beauty can never be forgotten. It cannot fail to draw crowds from the heated marts of trade, and even from other resorts now popular. It is situated on a high plain in the midst of the Rockies, like a gem cropped from nature's casket of jewels, in full view of Pike's Peak, and with the towering summits of the snowy range in the distance. It must be seen to be appreciated. Nowhere, and the management, having perfected all arrangements to make the day one long to be remembered, trust that the citizens of Colorado Springs will assist them in the good work they have undertaken. Amusements customary on such occasions have been provided. First class music has been engaged, and dancing, in charge of Mr. C. Y. Berry, in the elegant pavilion, will continue throughout the day. The excursion is given for the purpose of raising funds to roof in the basement that it may be used for religious services as quickly as possible, and this praiseworthy undertaking is worthy of generous support from our citizens.

The Colorado Springs Amateur Athletic club have now secured the services of a very efficient instructor in Mr. Sam W. Vicker, who will take hold immediately and in a short time institute at Weber hall a series of classes amongst the members for instruction in the various athletic exercises. Mr. Vicker is a specialty fencer and as many have indicated a desire to join the club if a good teacher of fencing was secured, it is hoped they will now join promptly so as to avoid change once the classes are formed. Mr. Vicker comes from Denver and the Denver Republican of late date says of him: "Mr. Vicker is a very competent man, an enthusiast upon athletics and a thorough gentleman in every respect. The Colorado Springs club is to be congratulated upon its choice of an instructor."

AMONG THE WRITERS.

Fritz Reuter is now known as the Charles Dickens of Northern Germany.

Mark Twain's friends wish to contest the claim that Edwin Booth is the laziest man in the world.

Personal friends of James Russell Lowell are becoming alarmed at his condition. He is said to be a very sick man.

George W. Cable has returned from an extended tour through the south, where he has been gathering material for a new novel.

Mrs. Mary A. Holmes is one of the most indefatigable travelers, among women authors. She has recently completed a year's tour of the world.

Walter Besant, the famous London novelist, who will visit this country this summer, is under contract to contribute, while here, a novelette for the columns of the New York Star.

Bret Harte, the novelist, is a most careful and fastidious man. He recently tried a waste basket in the office of a friend before the work on which he was engaged satisfied him.

Miss Dolores Marbourg, the author of one of last year's popular novels, has gone to Europe for a prolonged residence and literary work. She has just finished a new novel written in collaboration with George Cary Eggleston.

Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson, the novelist, is the idol of the novel readers. All the productions of her pen are eagerly bought by them and easily disposed of. She is now living in Italy. She is a dainty little woman, and very particular in her dress.

Du Maurier, Punch's well known caricaturist, lives in regal leisure at Hampstead. He occupies there a big house that is filled with a wonderful collection of old engravings and pictures and with his handsome library.

PARTIAL TO SCIENCE.

The High School Graduating Exercises at the Opera House.

An Intense Audience Enjoys an Interesting Programme.

Essays on the Outgoing Class and Valedictory Address.

Superintendent Pattison's Remarks to the Graduates.

The exercises of the graduating class of the high school occurred at the opera house on Friday night, the 23 inst. The class of 1891 numbers four, one in the classical course and three in the scientific, and the graduates are Frank C. Cooper, classical course; Susie T. Harris, Grace Matthews and Margaret Thomas, scientific course. When the curtain rose at 8 o'clock last night it disclosed a brilliant scene. Every seat in the auditorium was filled with the smiling friends of the graduates; on the stage were seated the members of the class, the board of school directors, teachers of the public schools and members of the alumni. The stage had been handsomely arranged with flowers and plants. Professor Pattison, superintendent of public schools, presided. He first introduced the Firemen's band, which played one of its best numbers, and continued to play throughout the evening at intervals, rendering some delightful music. After an invocation by Rev. M. D. Ormes, Mrs. J. Ernest Whitney sang "For You, Dearest Heart," by Rood, with Miss Prentiss accompanist. Mrs. Whitney's singing was one of the treats of the evening.

Miss Susie T. Harris was first introduced and read an essay, "A Study from Shakespeare." It has been impossible to give the essays complete this year, but Miss Harris' address was in substance as follows:

Shakespeare has created a world and peopled it with imaginary types of human beings. Dickens has held the mirror of his mind before us and shown us pictures of people. But Shakespeare has given us new creatures. The prevalent idea is that Shakespeare's women are inferior to his men; this we believe is it seems we believe that women of to-day are inferior to their brothers. With Shakespeare the shades of character so merge into each other and the various faculties and powers are so blended, and balanced that his women stand out as types of the women of all time. Every day of our lives we see the same individual contradictions which we can neither understand nor harmonize. See the same person at one time proud and haughty, at another gentle and gracious; one whom we are accustomed to believe strong suddenly become weak. These contradictions, or seeming contradictions, Shakespeare has characterized in Desdemona. We have in Goneril, daughter of Lear, a type of filial devotion. When called upon to say how much she loves her father, she does not use a profusion of words, but she shows not, as her deceitful sisters have done, that she loves him above everyone else in the world, but as a child should love a father who has watched over her many years of storm and sunshine. Portia, though possessing strong and powerful mental faculties is not by any means masculine. Added to her intellect she has a woman's intuition and a woman's loving heart. She is perfect a reality in whose possible existence we have no doubt, and yet a human being probably never existed in whom the moral, intellectual and sentient faculties were so blended and proportioned to each other, and these again in harmony with all outward circumstances. Rosalind is like Portia in character, yet is a distinct individual. Rosalind is Rosalind, and would have been so at Belmont, while Portia in the forest of Arden would be Portia still. Shakespeare is true to the spirit and even to the very letter of history, and yet his Catherine of Aragon is a creation. Her devotion is so intense, so pure and steadfast that she stands on the pinnacle and reigns supreme over her peculiar type of womanly character. Catherine of Aragon. Type of a love that is most lovely in women. In this world which he has created, in which there are no two beings exactly alike, but where all stand as types of human beings Shakespeare has accorded to women a high place. Ruskin says "Shakespeare has no heroes, he has only heroines. The catastrophe of every play is caused by the fault of a man; the redemption, if there be any, is by the wisdom and virtue of a woman, and failing this there is none." Observe further, among all the principal figures in Shakespeare's plays there is only one weak woman—Ophelia. Finally, though there are three wicked women among the principal figures, they are all left at once to be frightful exceptions to the ordinary laws of life, as fatal in their influences in proportion to the power for good which they have abandoned.

Such, in a broad light, is Shakespeare's testimony to the position and character of women in human life, incorruptibly just and pure examples, strong always to sanctify even when they cannot save.

At the conclusion of Miss Harris' address the band gave another selection and Miss Grace Matthews was introduced. The subject of this address was, "Word Pictures—A Mosaic," and was in substance as follows:

In the sculptures of the Greeks, in the masonry of Rome and in pictures of the Tuscan and Venetian masters, the highest charm is in the universal language they speak. A confession of moral nature, of purity, love and hope breathes from them all. The thoughts we bring to them are reflected to us the same but more fairly illustrated in the memory. The picture appeals to a love of pictorial representation in the human race.

Because the soul is progressive it never quite repeats itself but, in every act, attempts the production of a fairer whole. In architecture the work-painter should give us the grander form of a fairer creation than we know. In a portrait he must inscribe character, not so much the features. He must use the symbols of his countrymen in order to convey to them his enlarged or purified sentiments.

Pictures, those precious depositories of thought and creations of genius, their blessings are priceless. The living images of the minds of their makers are visible to all. Books would be of little value without the aid of word pictures. Without them how could the author reveal his thoughts and make his writings live? Their influence is outside of divine power. They are absolutely irresistible. They are drawn by people of all nations, by the most barbarous as well as by the most civilized.

One February morning the dome of sky above the plains in which Colorado Springs is situated was covered with one uniform gray cloud—not a break, not a glimpse of blue anywhere. While it was yet barely possible to see, this curtain slowly lifted in the eastern and southern horizon, revealing a narrow rim of clear light. No name of color could be given to this luminous space. It was too radiant to be called white, it was too white to be called yellow. It was pure light. Presently there came upon the curtain faint ripples of rose color, reaching in waving lines high up in the sky. Rapidly this deepened until they were glowing red, and the space of pure light at the horizon turned bright blue. Then tiny silver bars formed in the blue, and suddenly, almost in the twinkling of an eye, the gray curtain with its ribbed edges, broke up into cumulus masses of rose red, fiery red, dark red clouds.

It is strange how little in general people know about the sky. It is a part of creation in which nature has done more for the sake of pleasing man, more for the sole and evident purpose of talking to him and teaching him, than in any other of her works. There is not a moment of any day when nature is not producing scene after scene, picture after picture, glory after glory. So these pictures, faint foreshadowings of what is to be, lend to our common daily life, changing ugliness, discord and meaningless ness into beauty, harmony and symbolism and make that which is already good appear better, because it suggests the best.

Miss Margaret Thomas followed with an essay entitled "Twilight." Miss Thomas said:

The point of one white star is quivering still, deep in the orange light of widening morn beyond the purple mountains. All life is still, and the early breeze has touched the little leaves and set them all astir. In the morning twilight of our lives before one ray of the reality of life has dawned upon us, in full content we rest. But childhood's gentle spirit, slightly slumbering on its violet bed of visions, catches the finest sound of the rich symphony; the joy note of the strain and trembling in fine accord with it wakes to the fairer, fairer dream of real life.

As in the morning twilight the air above is first illuminated and the sun's rays are reflected from one stratum of air and from one fleecy cloud to another and the air below is penetrated with the glimmering light, so in childhood aspirations and purposes come from above, first touching the outermost stratum of the overreaching sky of thought.

Faculties silently inviting to endless exertion; feelings deepening and widening with noble ambition. As the morning wind whispers to the forest and to the little bird resting in its nest and awakens them to duty, so we are awakened to our tasks.

There is a charm given to the early dawn of youth which awakens every latent talent to its best, its greatest power. The sweet breath of morning gives even the commonest herb a listening with dew, its greatest beauty. So among these budding talents, let us find the one which will be the largest and most perfect flower and cultivate it with the greatest care.

The making of one's way comes only from that quickening of resolve sometimes called ambition; it is heaven's own incentive to make purpose great and achievements greater.

After a day well spent twilight is the most beautiful time of all the beauteous day. Time to retrospect and to think of the rest that shall precede the dawning of another more glorious day. As we look back over our day's work let us not be elated with vain glory over an apparent success, neither let us be too severe with our criticism. If we have fallen again and again that is no reason for reproaching ourselves; it is enough if our steps have been in the right direction.

Mrs. Whitney sang "Wait Thee," a German song, by Edward Lassen, and "Dreams," by Anton Strelezki, the last the most exquisite bit of vocalizing heard in this city for some time.

Frank C. Cooper, the valedictorian of the class, chose as the subject of his discourse "The Eloquence of Patrick Henry." Mr. Cooper said:

"The word eloquence in its greatest latitude denotes that art or talent by which the discourse is adapted to its end." "The best orator is he that speaks as to instruct, to delight, and to move the minds of his hearers." Separated by centuries, Campbell and Cicero yet agree in their definitions. Patrick Henry's persuasive power was wonderful, and he affected his hearers as he would. Prejudice, obstinacy, all unfair considerations gave way before his eloquence. Forgetting opposing arguments, his hearers thought as he spoke. What were the causes of this gigantic influence? What characteristics combined to produce this wonderful eloquence? His stature and build favored him, and fine physical proportions are no inconsiderable advantage to a speaker. Volume was embodied in his voice, and his enunciation was perfect. His personal character was spotless; his morals unimpeachable. He was honest, just, genial, sympathetic, modest, faithful, sincere. Aside from physical and moral qualifications he possessed others more directly applicable to oratory. Among them, quick perception, a strong imagination, and keen sensibilities. "Irony, ridicule, the purest wit, the most comic humor, exclamations that made the soul start, the most effective pathos and the most sublime apostrophes lent their aid to enforce his reasoning and to put to flight the arguments of his adversaries." To Patrick Henry nature gave a profound insight into the human soul. This enabled him, with consummate skill, to adapt his speech to his hearers. An examination of this man's political career shows that the measures he favored generally met with tremendous opposition. Shall we attribute this to the jealousy of fellow statesmen? Was it our orator's poor judgment? No, it was his foresight. He was several stages ahead of other men. It was foresight and his knowledge of men that caused him, before the revolution, to pronounce the unpretentious Washington the greatest man in the continental congress. Though loyal to his king he could not brook tyranny, and infused into his countrymen something of his own spirit, a spirit which resulted in the grand movement of the American revolution. In delivery Patrick Henry was perfect. His posture, tone, gestures, all things were spontaneous. What wonder that his auditors lost all but the words and could not spare a thought on his style. Never appreciating his own remarkable talents his extreme simplicity of dress and demeanor made him seem to his hearers as one of them. In beginning a speech he appeared a very plain, common man. With whom shall we compare this orator? Where has another orator been found who did not think of his eloquence or study delivery? To none can Patrick Henry be compared. He stands alone, unchallenged, unapproachable, the "orator of nature". But nature did not give him all the qualities that make a perfect orator without the spirit of a patriot. Another quality that caused him to use the revelations of his foresight for the good of his native land was moral courage. When all things pointed toward war, when the colonists were loath to acknowledge reconciliation impossible and still nurtured indulging an illusive hope, Patrick Henry's foresight showed him what to do. Again his fearless spirit urged him on and he gave utterance to his feelings in that sublime specimen of eloquence, his soul stirring "Revolutionary" speech. His countrymen saw more clearly, a America was aroused. She would dare; she would conquer. As we review the revolution and our thoughts dwell upon the glorious battles fought, as we pride ourselves on those heroes "who fought and died in freedom's cause" let us not forget him without whom those victories would not have been achieved, without whom these heroes had never been famous. Let us remember that moral courage is a vastly rarer thing than fighting courage; and as we pass down to posterity the name of the immortal Washington, let us place by its side the imperishable name of Patrick Henry—one the "Father of his country," the other the liberator of his countrymen.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Cooper turned to the directors, the teachers and his schoolmates and spoke as follows:

SCHOLMATES—For a long time our efforts have been united; for nearly seven years in the old stone school three of us have moved along the path of instruction side by side; for seven years the bell has summoned us and the old clock has watched over our labors till in their downfall we lost old friends.

Together all of us have endured the electric shocks in physics, the explosions in chemistry. But now these things are passed; no longer in the botany class, shall we struggle with obstinate plants, or, in the literature class, attempt to reproduce or to paraphrase. To-night we say "farewell," and though there is a sadness at leaving the school in which we have so long labored, though we are loath to abandon well known ways, yet this is an active world; would we keep up with the times we must keep moving.

To you, teachers, we now must say "farewell." We appreciate your efforts in our behalf. While you have been with us you have shown that you not only take a deep interest in the school as a whole but also in the scholars individually.

To you, members of the school board, we wish to express our gratitude. Your interest in us has been shown by your promptitude in furnishing accommodations for us when our old school house was destroyed by fire, as well as by the new high school building now in prospect.

Pupils of the high school: Next fall when you assemble and answer to roll call, we will not be in your number, but, though absent, our interest in the high school shall not cease; our most earnest wishes for your welfare shall attend your progress. You are henceforth to labor under the increased advantages of the new courses of study. If each of you, having selected his course, carefully follows out that course to its end here long your high school will become a decided credit, a strong recommendation to our city.

Classmates, henceforth our paths diverge. The fields of knowledge lie broadly extended in all directions. No man can hope even to view them all. But if each of us select some one field of moderate size and in that field works diligently with a fixed purpose ahead, we may assure ourselves that our labors will not have been in vain and may proclaim the fruit of our high school motto, "*Labor Omnia Vincit.*"

Prof. Pattison addressed the graduates at length encouraging them to higher aims and nobler ambitions. His address was filled with bright remarks, and, at times, considerable eloquence. It was the first public address made by Prof. Pattison, and it was a pleasant surprise to many to know that the city is possessed of such an able speaker. In handing the graduates their diplomas, he said that he gave them in the name of the trustees in proof that they had finished in a satisfactory manner the course laid down by them.

Each of the graduates were the recipients of handsome floral tributes, and at the conclusion of the exercises their many friends crowded on the stage to offer congratulations.

The following are among the arrivals at Hotel Ramona, Cascade, during the week: Wm. M. Ramsey, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mary E. Banes, Green Mountain Falls, Colorado; Sara D. Ludlow, Kansas City, Kas.; G. S. Holmes, Salt Lake City; Chas. E. Aiken, Colorado Springs; W. E. Brandon, Fairplay, Colo.; M. Roebuck, Denver; C. L. Scofield, Dallas, Texas; M. Kies, Chicago; A. L. Murray, Colorado Springs.

Prince Bismarck, since the departure of his son Herbert, takes long horseback rides every day in the Sachsenwald, which is now in full bloom. These rides are having an excellent effect on his health.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Meeting of City Council Last Night.

Platte Avenue Recommended for the Monument Bridge.

Bids to be Again Called for on the Moraine Reservoir.

Fire Department Ordinance Amended--Bills Approved.

All the aldermen were present at the council meeting Monday. The petition of W. D. Beeler, for permission to put a tap for washing carriages in front of 110 East Cucharras street, was granted. A petition signed by B. M. Scribner and others, asking for an extension of the city water main through Oak street from Willamette to St. Vrain, was read and referred to the waterworks committee. A letter from W. L. Cabant, urging the building of a bridge across the Monument was read and referred to the committee on streets. A petition from citizens of Colorado City asking for the extension of certain mains was read and referred to the waterworks committee. A petition from W. L. Baxter and others, asked that an arc light be placed at the railroad crossing of Moreno avenue and South Weber street. Alderman Gillingham moved that the petition be granted. Aldermen Sprague and McCreery opposed it on the grounds that there were lights needed more in several other places and the appropriation could not cover all the lights needed. The question was then put and the motion lost. A communication from The Mutual Insurance Hose company asking that the ordinance concerning the fire department be changed so that each hose company may have a membership of 30 members was read, and on motion of Alderman McCreery referred to the ordinance committee, with a request to draw an ordinance to cover the case.

Alderman Ripley reported for the street committee that they had after considerable examination of the ground decided that Platte avenue was the most desirable point at which to erect a bridge over the Monument.

Alderman Rouse for the committee on public grounds reported that Mr. S. D. Bradford had offered to supply plants for flower beds in both parks on condition that the city furnish a man to look after the setting and planting. The committee further reported that they had had Captain De Coursey's and Cleveland and Rand off and reported adversely on his bill for the use thereof. The report of the committee was, on motion, accepted, and a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Bradford for his generous offer.

Alderman Sprague reported that the pipe line to the cemetery was now laid and said that water would be running in the city ditch in a few days, to run as long as Providence might permit.

On recommendation of Alderman Rouse, of the police committee, Marshal Dana was granted a vacation of two weeks and Delos Rowe was appointed special policeman.

Alderman Barnes reported that the water committee had rejected all the bids for constructing the Lake Moraine reservoir and had received bids for doing the work by day labor. The bid of D. McShane having been found the lowest they recommended that the contract be awarded to him. Alderman McCreery moved the adoption of the report and that the contract by day labor be awarded to McShane. Alderman Rouse asked City Engineer Reid what the saving would be by doing the work by day labor, and Mr. Reid replied that he thought it would be between $3000 and $4000. Alderman Gillingham spoke in opposition to doing the work by day labor, but was in favor of advertising for bids, thinking that if another opportunity were given, several contractors would bid several thousand dollars less than the first bids. He said that Mr. McShane went up into the mountains and did work for the city without any supervision whatever by days work. He expressed a belief that the present ditch at Lake Moraine was of no account and that the city should investigate the work that has already been done, and have a competent man make an investigation. Alderman Bartlett concurred in Mr. Gillingham's idea, that by putting the awarding of the contract off they might get a lower bid, and he was therefore in favor of it. Alderman McCreery said that this movement, he believed, started with Mr. Clough and the other contractors who got left in bidding before. He thought that these gentlemen had had every show and had been beaten twice and the matter should now be put through as arranged. Alderman Gillingham moved to substitute a motion that the city clerk advertise again for bids for doing the work by contract and by days' work, and it was carried. The mayor suggested that the advertising be done at once and bids be ready in two weeks. He suggested that when the council adjourn it do so for two weeks, which was agreed to.

The ordinance amending the ordinance concerning the fire department so as to limit the membership of each hose company to forty and of each hook and ladder company to fifty-five and also making it a misdemeanor offense to take any part of the fire department equipment from the place in which it belongs, was passed.

The plumbers and drainlayers bonds of W. E. D. Merrill and E. S. Bumstead & Co. were accepted.

The following bills were then read and approved and the city clerk was ordered to issue warrants for their payment:

Paul Gerhardt	$ 10 50
W. H. D. Merrill	4 80
W. J. Edwards	5 00
J. W. Clark	350 00
W. J. Edwards	6 00
G. Alsbury	76 00
S. B. Foultz	12 00
Bear creek water extension	4 5 95
W. H. D. Merrill	30 30
Cemetery account	21 75
Sprinkling account	151 13
Engineer corps	30 00
H. T. Reid	63 10
H. C. Sutherland, hauling cart	1 50
A. Dixon, street and ditch	33 00
P. Curtis	75 75
George Stringer, water account	32 25
Cemetery account	18 00
El Paso Livery Co	7 00
C. J. Edwards	2 00

A German Sprague asked that the city council keep the irrigation committee instructed as to their method of procedure. That if they and to resort to force to obtain water they wished to do so under the instructions of the council.

The plats of Cahn's addition, No. 5, North End addition, No. 3, South Side addition, Beacon Hill addition, and Robinson's addition were received and referred to the committee on streets, alleys, ditches and bridges, the city attorney and the city engineer.

Alderman Rudy moved that it be the sense of the council that the plat of Cahn's addition be accepted on presentation which was carried.

Alderman Sprague moved that it was the sense of the council that a bridge should be built across Monument creek before the end of the year and that the council locate the bridge at the next meeting, the aldermen looking over the ground in the meantime. Mayor Stillman said that before this matter was settled he wished to report as to his interview with the managers of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad. He said that they would not allow a grade crossing on South Tejon street without making a fight on it, but they would meet the city more than half way on building an undercrossing. As to the switching on Cucharras street, they would do their best to render the route less but could not remove their entire switch yard further south this year. He thought that they would fight a grade crossing above the depot but that in a year or so they would assist the city in building a safe overcrossing. Alderman Gillingham expressed himself in favor of condemning a crossing if they would not give one. Judge McMorris said that although the city might force the railroad company to give them a grade crossing in time, the railroad company could still make it very difficult and expensive. He thought it was better to get the company to give the crossing voluntarily if possible. Mr. Sprague thought that if the bridge was built with an eye to attaching a viaduct afterward and the railroad company knew of it they might not make any trouble over a temporary crossing. He said Platte avenue was selected because more people would be accommodated and it would only cross three tracks as against five below. Alderman Rudy said that the bridge was wanted principally as an outlet to Colorado City and Manitou and that if the bridge was at Nevada street the road would connect with the streets in Cahn's addition and with the proposed boulevard. After further remarks by Aldermen McCreery and Rudy the motion was carried.

On motion of Alderman McCreery the recent action of the council refusing to remit the fine of William Scott was reconsidered. The motion to remit the fine was again put and lost by a vote of six to five, the mayor casting the deciding vote.

Alderman Bartlett moved that the water committee under the direction of the engineer make a report of progress at Lake Moraine and that a work be stopped in the meantime. He alleged that the ditch which had been dug up there was worthless and inferred that the water committee had been lax in attending to their duties. He was followed by Alderman Gillingham, who urged the adoption of the motion and said that the water committee had refused to make a report. This was followed by a very long discussion in which all the members of the council took part and which was very lively at times. Alderman Sprague moved to amend by striking out the part stopping work so that the city engineer and water works committee should examine the works and report. This was adopted and the motion carried. The council then adjourned.

Mr. Ward Barber, who lives on East Boulder street, Monday made complaint before Justice Farrar against Bert Young for cruelty to animals. Young was one of the drivers on Mr. Hardin's dairy here and he drove an old milk cow on a run until she tried to draw through a barb wire fence and fell down. She was so exhausted that she could not get up and Young then kicked her in the head and jumped on her body. On account of the tender years, numbering 18, of the prisoner, Justice Farrar fined him only $10 and costs. He had no money and will therefore spend ten days in the county jail.

Messrs. Perry and Will Kean of Monument were in the city Monday.

TAX SALE NOTICE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
COUNTY OF EL PASO, STATE OF COLORADO.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That I will, according to law, offer at Public Sale, at the Office of the Treasurer of the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, on the

28th Day of June, 1890,

and succeeding days, commencing at the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. of said day, so much of the following described Real Estate, situate in said County, on which the Taxes for the year of 1889 have not been paid, as shall be necessary to pay said Taxes, Interest and Penalties, to-wit:

LANDS.

NAME OF OWNER.	PART OF SECTION.	SECTION.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	ACRES.	VALUE.	TAX.
Brainerd, C. E.	n ½ ne qr, e ½ nw qr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	160	8250	88 00
Barnett, S. A.	n ½ ne qr	2	[illegible]	6½			
	sw sw qr	5	[illegible]	6½			
	nw nw qr	22	[illegible]	6½	60	1280	16 82
Bartels, Miss Mary E.	se qr	18	12	70	160	250	2 25
Brant, E. C.	w ½ nw qr, ne nw qr, nw ne qr	23	13	65	160	250	8 90
Bartlett, C. A.	e ½ se qr	[illegible]	13	71			
	e ½ ne qr	[illegible]	13	71	160	270	5 50
Baird, Geo. E.	se sw qr	24	12	66½			
	e ½ nw qr, sw ne qr	25	12	66½	160	350	6 00
Benedict, E. A.	n ½ se qr, sw se qr	20	[illegible]	67			
	nw ne qr	29	[illegible]	67	160	530	9 96
Beers, Robt.	nw nw qr, e ½ nw qr, n ½ ne qr	8	13	69	200		
	sw qr	12	13	69	160		
	n ½ ne qr, sw ne qr, sw nw qr, nw sw qr	14	13	69	200		
	n ½ se qr, s ½ sw qr	15	13	69	160		
	w ½ nw qr	22	13	69	80	1770	34 63
Carmack, Jane	n ½ ne qr, sw ne qr	6	11	66	120	570	11 84
Castaway, Chauncey	sw sw qr, se sw qr	4	12	66½	80		
	ne ne qr, se ne qr, ne se qr	8	13	66	120		
	n ½, n ½ s ½ qr	9	13	66	400		
	n ½ nw qr	10	13	66	80	520	11 03
Chandler, Moses	n ½ ne qr, ne nw qr	30	[illegible]	67			
	se sw qr	3	[illegible]	67	160	2300	28 60
Clark, Georgia	se qr	30	[illegible]	66	160	520	5 43
Clark & Preston	s ½ sw qr	2	16	66			
	n ½ nw qr, s ½ nw qr, n ½ sw qr	11	16	66	320	1700	32 60
Coon, W. S.	sw qr	6	12	64	160	250	4 50
Cole, James	se ne qr, n ½ ne qr, ne nw qr, w ½ nw qr	4	12	64	244.50	800	11 20
Conlogue, Jas. P.	w ½ nw qr, se nw qr, ne sw qr	2	17	67	161	1725	31 80
Cook, B. S.	sw nw qr, e ½ nw qr, n ½ sw qr	2	12	63	203	1070	18 [illegible]
Colorado Stone Co.	beg at pt 852 ft n of sw cor of se ne qr, run e 317 ft to a pt about 2[illegible] ft n of point of rocks between the two canons s 2° 56' e 9.05.10 ft to se cr se nw qr, thence n 852 ft to beg	10	14	67			
Davis, Mathew	se ne qr, ne se qr	8	[illegible]	69			
	w ½ sw qr	9	11	69	160	200	4 80
Doonan, Dennis	nw qr	10	13	66	80	700	13 30
Dyer, Eva E.	sw qr	21	[illegible]	65	160		
	se qr	20	[illegible]	65	160	1165	19 85
Dyer, S. E.	e ½ se qr, se ne qr, sw se qr	21	[illegible]	65	160	1230	22 13
Elliott, M. M.	se sw qr	7	12	66			
	e ½ nw qr, ne sw qr	20	13	66	160	355	7 34
Fackerell, E.	sw nw qr, n ½ sw qr, se sw qr	7	14	70	160	1280	13 36
Fairley, D. B. & C. W.	w ½ se qr	28	[illegible]	64			
	n ½ ne	29	14	64	160	500	6 00
Fernswerth, Margaret	e ½ se, sw se qr, se sw, w ½ sw qr	14	12	69	240		
	n ½ nw qr	23	12	69	80	1200	22 80
Fuller, G. G.	und ½ w ½ sw qr	33	13	67	40	100	1 79
Garberick, J. C.	s ½ sw qr, sw se qr	12	17	67			
	nw ne qr	18	17	67	160	450	11 87
Gandolfo, Mrs. Francis M.	w ½ se qr, e ½ sw qr	26	13	67	160		
	e ½ se qr	35	13	67	80	480	15 09
	ne qr	2	14	67	159	610	45 81
Gandolfo, Adelia J.	ne qr	35	13	67	160	355	9 62
Gately, J. E.	e ½ nw qr, w ½ ne qr, less 10 acres to D. & G.	33	11	64	150	735	11 71
Austin, Norman	e ½ ne qr	[illegible]	12	69			
	lot 5 and w ½ 7	3	12	68	142	675	12 83
Grew & Drayton	sw ne qr	7	[illegible]	65	40	535	15 02
Gilstrap, Elle	n ½ nw qr, se nw qr	7	13	69			
	ne ne qr	12	13	70	160	850	5 10
Gunsaul, S. P.	n ½ nw qr, se nw qr	3	[illegible]	65			
	ne ne ne qr	4	[illegible]	65	174		
	w ½, w ½ ne qr, w ½ se qr	16	11	65			
	s ½ se qr, s ½ sw qr	10	[illegible]	65	640		
	s ½ nw qr, nw sw qr	13	[illegible]	66	120	7075	108 95
Hassel, W. W.	se nw qr, ne sw qr, w ½ se qr	2	12	71	160	385	5 70
Hayes, Cassella	ne qr	8	16	63	160	250	4 50
Haver, Edwin B.	ne ne qr	1	14	65	40	50	1 00
Hall, L. L.	w ½ sw qr, se sw qr, sw se qr	28	13	65	120		
	s ½ ne qr, s ½	29	16	65	400		
	se qr	30	16	65	160		
	w ½ ne qr, se ne qr	31	16	65	120		
	ne qr, s ½ nw qr, ne se qr	32	16	65	280		
	n ½ nw qr, nw ne	33	16	65	120		
	ne ne	34	16	65			
	nw nw qr	32	16	65	80	595	8 44
Harrison, Anthony	n ½ ne qr	33	[illegible]	63			
	s ½ se qr	28	[illegible]	65	160	500	7 00
Hiatt, E.	n ½	2	[illegible]	65	320		
	ne qr	3	11	65	160	1700	25 05
Hibbard & Agard	und ½ int w ½ se qr, se sw qr, ne se qr	23	12	69	80	550	12 92
Holly, Cap. E. S.	sw se qr	23	17	65			
	w ½ ne qr, nw se qr	23	17	65	160		
	ne sw qr, sw nw qr, ne ne qr	26	17	65	120	765	10 71
Hobert, M. M.	e ½ nw qr, e ½ sw qr	8	15	64	160	200	7 22
Hogue, Mrs. Margaret	e ½ sw qr, w ½ se qr	33	13	70	160	250	4 50
Holmes, Charlotte M.	w ½ se qr	35	13	67	80	480	15 09
Hobbs, Mrs. Clara	s ½ se qr	25	[illegible]	64			
	w ½ sw qr	14	[illegible]	64	160	300	4 80
Huggins, Ed.	w ½ ne qr, e ½ nw qr	[illegible]	12	69	136.35	350	7 65
Hudson, S. M.	se sw qr	[illegible]	[illegible]	64			
	e ½ nw qr, ne sw qr	7	[illegible]	64	160	475	21 65
Humphrey, R. G.	sw qr	[illegible]	[illegible]	70	160	250	4 75
Jameson, Sue E.	w ½ ne qr, ne ne qr	4	[illegible]	69	120	450	5 40
Jameyson, C.	ne qr	23	[illegible]	67	160		
	sw nw qr, w ½ se nw qr, s ½ nw qr	8	[illegible]	66	60	480	23 88
Jemison, J. G.	e ½ ne qr, ne se qr	9	[illegible]	69	160		
	sw nw qr	4	12	69	40	375	7 13
Tison, C. F. (trustee)	s ½ se qr, balance Peyton	6	12	65	28.3	80	
	n ½ ne qr	7	12	63	55.27	70	2 70
Jones, Eno.	n ½ sw qr, nw se qr, sw ne qr	25	[illegible]	67	160	250	3 50
Jones, James A.	nw sw	[illegible]	[illegible]	69			
	n ½ se qr, sw ne qr	24	[illegible]	67	160	470	9 16
Kerr, Prof. L. E.	n ½ ne qr	22	13	68			
	se se qr, w ½ se qr, nw se qr	27	13	68	120	500	12 00
	n ½ nw qr, se nw qr, ne se qr	27	13	68	120	600	17 00
	se qr	27	13	68	160	225	5 25

LANDS--Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	PART OF SECTION.	SECTION.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	ACRES.	VALUE.	TAX.
Lacy, Eno.	ne nw qr, nw ne qr	24	12	69	80	520	12 44
Lieceze, E. C.	s ½ se qr	33	12	71			
	n ½ nw qr	34	12	71	160	250	5 25
Long, Chas.	s ½ sw qr, nw sw qr	25	15	66			
	ne se qr	26	15	66	160	250	4 00
Mary and L. C. & Carrie Co.	sw se qr	25	12	66	40	60	1 02
Mackey, Eno.	lot ne sw, lying s and e of C. K. & N. R. R.	1	11	64	3	10	17
Marsiano, Sam	e ½ ne qr, nw ne qr	35	12	64	120	300	6 10
Merwine, Chas. W.	w ½ nw qr, se nw qr, se ne qr	2	11	63	160	400	5 80
Montregon, Boneto	s ½ se, e ½ sw qr	25	11	64	160	590	14 95
Moody, W. A.	se sw qr	28	11	67	40	320	5 20
	und ½ ne sw qr, n ½ se qr	30	11	67			
	und ½ nw sw qr	29	11	67	80	180	3 00
Morton, Henry	lot sw se qr	3	14	67			
	lot nw ne qr	10	14	67			
	lot e ½ nw qr, less 9 acres to Colorado Stone Co.	10	14	67	65.33	650	18 20
Mumford, J. W.	w ½ sw qr	20	11	68			
	e ½ se qr	19	11	63	160	400	5 80
McAlroy, Alice P.	se nw qr, s ½ ne qr	10	12	67			
	sw nw qr	11	12	67	160	200	3 48
McKenzie, Eno. E.	e ½ se qr, nw se qr, ne sw qr	24	11	64	160	250	3 50
McNew, Ellen S.	e ½ ne qr, e ½ se qr	22	13	67	160	275	7 25
Nance, Milo	w ½ se qr, se sw qr, sw ne qr	12	13	70	160	200	7 02
Nevins, Geo. O.	w ½ nw qr, n ½ sw qr	20	12	64	160	300	5 10
Oliver, R. S.	s ½ se qr	22	12	69			
	ne qr ne qr	21	12	69	120	465	22 59
Oles, Ellen	w ½ sw qr	[illegible]	12	65			
	e ½ ne qr	7	12	65			
	w ½ nw qr	8	12	65	240	480	5 98
Paul, Henry S.	und one sixth of owning: w ½ nw qr, e ½ ne qr, s ½	29	13	26			
	w ½	2	13	66			
	nw sw qr, e ½ sw qr, se se qr, n ½	30	13	66			
	n ½	31	13	66	280¾	600	21 20
Patterson, Eno.	ne nw qr, nw ne qr	10	13	69			
	se sw qr, sw se qr	3	13	69	160	300	7 8[illegible]
Peabody, Mrs. Addie	e ½ nw qr, nw nw qr, w ½ ne qr	18	11	65	270	1075	17 00
Potter, Burke	ne qr	31	11	63	160	690	15 04
Reed, B. 3	e ½ sw qr, w ½ se qr	27	11	64	160	550	7 70
Rose, Phelps & Dorsey	Pt sw nw qr, not platted	12	14	68	21	20	36
Rea, Love E.	Pt s ½ nw qr	30	14	66	2	100	1 40
	Beg at pt on s line n ½ nw qr 1606.8 ft e of ¼ cor on w line said section, run s 378 ft to pt on s bank ditch, s 82° 15' w 410 ft, n 8° 45' w 54 ft to sw corner land deeded to T. E. Bacon, e along Bacon's s line 87 feet n 63° 30', e along Bacon's s line 327 ft, n 36 ft to center line Cheyenne road, e along center of road 50 ft to beg var 14° 16' e	30	14	66			
Roberts, T. P.	n ½ nw qr, nw ne qr	3	11	63	120	450	6 40
Sailor, W. F.	sw se qr	14	11	64	40	360	6 70
Saxton, Ralph	e ½ ne qr	31	11	66	80	300	7 00
Seizer, V. V.	se qr	30	11	64	160	755	28 17
Smith, Walter E.	se ne qr, ne se qr	9	13	71			
	sw nw, nw sw qr	10	13	71	160	275	6 50
Stump, Alvin	n ½ sw qr, nw se qr	2	12	71	120	465	8 85
Syes, Wm.	w ½ se qr, e ½ sw qr	11	11	64	160	690	9 28
Taggart, Miss Mary	sw qr	2	13	65	160	325	7 15
Talcott, E. (est of)	nw sw qr, one-fourth int	5	13	68	10	20	44
Templeton, A.	se qr	21	12	69	160	1230	23 37
Terry, C.	w ½ nw qr, w ½ sw qr	9	11	67	160	1090	18 84
Tipton, T. W.	nw qr, w ½ ne qr	5	11	64			
	ne qr, e ½ nw qr	6	11	64	480	1845	26 35
Tipton, Martha V.	sw qr	5	11	64			
	e ½ se qr	6	11	64	320	400	5 60
	e ½ ne qr	7	11	64			
Tucker, Wm. E.	w ½ ne qr, nw se qr, ne sw qr	32	17	63	160	1380	20 32
Vanderburg, Isaac	w ½ se qr, e ½ sw qr	33	11	64	160		
	n ½ nw qr, sw nw qr, nw sw qr	4	12	64	160	1700	24 80
Vowles, J. D.	lot 1 of s 70 acres of e ½ nw qr	23	14	67	5	125	3 50
Wagner, Wm.	se qr	24	12	67	160	225	2 70
Watson, Mary A.	se ne qr ne se qr	12	15	71			
	sw nw qr, nw sw qr	7	15	70	160		
	w ½ sw qr	19	15	70		1315	15 78
	n ½ se qr	24	15	71	162½		
Watson, Henry A.	ne qr	1	15	71	160		
	w ½ se qr, ne sw qr	31	14	70		2700	32 40
	nw nw qr	6	15	70	160		
Walker, E. B.	e ½ ne qr	34	11	64			
	w ½ nw qr	35	11	64	160	1420	20 38
Westfall, Joe	Part e ½ sw qr, pt w ½ se qr	28	11	64	90	600	9 00
Weitbrie, R. F.	w ½ ne ne qr	12	14	67	20	2000	57 20
	s ½ sw sw qr	6	14	66	20	1000	33 00
Workman, David	w ½ ne qr, e ½ nw qr	2	12	69	134	285	6 42
Wood, S. N.	Part nw nw sw qr. Beg 92 ft n of sw cor said tract runs s 50 ft e 248 ft n 50 ft w 248 ft to beg.	8	14	66		640	21 25
Unknown	se nw qr	9	15	66	40	50	70
	nw ne qr	9	15	66	40	50	70
	sw ne qr	9	15	66	40	50	70
	se ne qr	9	15	66	40	50	70
	sw nw qr	10	15	66	40	50	70
	s ½ sw sw qr	7	12	64	20	25	35
	sw se sw qr	7	12	64	10	15	21
	Und ½ sw sw qr	32	11	66	20	40	68
	sw se qr	[illegible]	15	66	40	75	1 15
	n 10 acres m or l of ne nw qr	5	11	67	10	50	1 85
	Pt nw nw qr lying n & w of D & G R'y	5	11	67		25	93
	se ne qr	[illegible]	16	67	40	75	1 05
	sw ne qr	[illegible]	16	67	40	75	1 05
	nw se qr	[illegible]	16	67	40	75	1 05
	sw se qr	[illegible]	16	67	40	75	1 05
Wheeler, E. B.	w ½ se qr	6	11	64			
	w ½ ne qr	7	11	64	160	400	5 60
Wicks, E. T.	Pt n of nw qr. Beg 975 ft e of ¼ cor, on w side nw qr 30 x 66, run e 100 ft, n 195 ft, w 100 ft s 195 ft to beg.	30	14	66		1075	20 28
Wilcox, J. A.	e ½ se qr, nw se qr, se ne qr	22	12	69	160	430	8 31
Wilcox, Elon	w ½ se qr, se se qr	22	13	71			
	ne ne qr	27	13	71	160	410	9 90
Williams, Mrs. M. A.	ne qr	1	11	67	71½	1500	18 78
Wilson, Levi B.	nw qr	6	11	66	160	380	17 56
Wilson, Wm. P. A.	n ½ ne qr, e ½ nw qr	26	14	67	160	250	3 50
Wilson, W. E. & C. O.	ne cr se cr, n ½ nw qr, sw nw cr, nw sw cr	3	14	67	480		
	w ½ nw qr, ne nw cr, sw ne cr, ne sw cr	2	14	67	200	1840	40 48
	ne nw cr, nw ne cr, s ½ sw cr	35	13	65	160		
	s ½ se cr	26	13	65	80		

COLORADO SPRINGS FOR YEAR 1887.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Satcher, Eno. W.	4, 10	304		150	5 18
" "	89		Ensign's	500	17 25
" "	16	215		500	17 25
Loomis, Mrs. A. M.	6	42		1400	24 25
Lowrie, E. C.	24	269		150	5 18
Evans, Eno.	8	263		100	3 45

Witness my hand and seal.

A. A. McGOWNEY, SEAL.
County Treasurer.

Colorado Springs, Colorado, May 27, 1890.

The Girls' Hall.

To many the work that has been accomplished by the Woman's Educational society of Colorado college is well known.

This society was formed a year ago last April. Its purpose is to give physical, intellectual and spiritual aid to the young women in attendance upon Colorado college.

Already the influence of this society is felt upon the college girls. They feel that many women are willing to consider their best interests, and they have shown a cordial response to the organization that is most encouraging.

But the society cannot do a large part of its work until plans for, until a suitable home that shall serve as a home for the girls is secured. At present it is impossible to secure convenient and suitable rooms for the girls near the college, which they can have board.

The ladies of the society wish to provide a home constructed on the cottage system as used in Smith college, in which shall be all the refining and elevating influences of a home that can be secured. Five thousand dollars are now in hand for this purpose. Twice this amount is needed. The present undertaking involves sums varying from one to three hundred. This shows that many have contributed to it. Now an increased number will express their interest the way will be clear for the officers to proceed with the building.

The trustees who last year secured the valuable trust for the young men are now bending all their efforts towards securing the endowments for the college, and therefore the members of the Woman's Educational society feel that the burden and the privilege of securing the Girls' home rests on them.

Applications are coming in unusually large numbers from young women who wish to enter next year. Temporary arrangements must be made that cannot be satisfactory, as it is impossible to find, near the college, suitable board and rooms under the same roof at prices the average college girl can pay. Therefore the ladies of the society put off this special period in the hope that it will meet with success so that it will enable them to begin building at an early day.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to visit the working plans of the society. One of the latest gifts to the society is from Mr. Whittier who expresses great interest in this work and says: "I may hope to see the enterprise in good hands and prosper by steady growth."

The state university now puts off its work for a month, in the hope that it will secure many pupils for the society and all the support.

The privileges of sharing in a work that should affect young women look the society invites.

Any communications on this subject may be addressed to the president of the society, Mrs. William A. Bloomer, or to any of the others.

The Season at Manitou Park.

Mr. Thornton opened his fine hotel at Manitou Park on the 9th of the month. The impression has gotten abroad that Mr. Thornton's place had been entirely engaged for the season, but this is erroneous as Mr. Thornton has one hundred rooms in all. A season such as is anticipated at Manitou Park. The following are among those who have engaged rooms at the hotel for the season: Captain and Mrs. Payson, two children and maid; Dr. and Mrs. Gardener and child and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. F. Morey, Mr. and Mrs. Fance, child and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. G. Seely, child and nurse; Mrs. Morris and companion; Mr. Walter Monteith, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. G. Jones, Mrs. A. H. Kissinger and family; Mr. White and the Misses White, the latter of Colorado Springs; Mrs. C. Emerson, Miss C. Emerson, Miss Emerson and nurse, Mr. Allen, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. W. Boutright, Mr. S. W. Boutright, Miss Scott, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. McMurtry, Miss McMurtry, Lincoln, Neb. A number of others have bespoken rooms for shorter periods.

De Tolliver Held.

In the preliminary examination in the case of William De Tolliver, publisher of the Colorado Chieftain, who is charged with criminal libel, was in Justice Farrar's court Wednesday. Assistant District Attorney Cochran and Judge Williams conducted the prosecution and Judge Harrison appeared for the defendant.

The prosecution produced a copy of De Tolliver's paper which contained an article stating that Charles Armitage was preparing a history of recent political events in Colorado City and when asked how it was getting on replied that he had got to Where Mr. S— denied his signature to a bond, but was compelled to come to time.

The prosecution called Mr. Anderson, Postmaster Cochran, Mayor Ammerman and others, all of whom testified that Mr. A. Z. Shelton was generally understood as being meant by "Old man S." Postmaster Cochran testified that he had gone to De Tolliver and asked if Mr. Shelton was meant and De Tolliver replied that there were lots of men in Colorado City whose names began with S and gave other evasive answers.

Mayor Ammerman was closely cross-questioned by Judge Harrison to show a animus toward the defendant, and he finally admitted that he had some ill feeling towards him. There was considerable discussion between the attorneys as to proper questions to ask the witness, Judge Harrison being instructed to inquire into the other charges against De Tolliver, Justice Farrar finally limited the examination to the case in hand.

The defense placed no witnesses on the stand, but based their case on the claim that it was not necessarily libelous to say that a man had denied his signature. Judge Harrison claimed further that it rested on the prosecution to prove that the statement was untrue, and that they had not done.

After long and vigorous arguments by both sides, the justice decided to hold De Tolliver in $1,000 bail to await the action of the next grand jury.

In the other libel case against De Tolliver a change of venue was taken from Justice Farrar's court to Justice Wasser's. This case is brought because of an article in the Chieftain alleging Mayor Ammerman's presence in, and patronage of, a dive which was raided under his orders the next day.

Regarding the I. T. C. Home.

Captain M. J. De Coursey, president of the board of trade, arrived at home Sunday morning from Atlanta, Ga., where he went in the interest of the typographical union home. Captain De Coursey reports a splendid time for a and a most successful meeting of the union. His treatment was in every way courteous and friendly by all the members, and he was voted a seat in the body and the privilege of the floor. The captain was able to do a great deal in the way of attracting attention to our city and county and will receive the thanks of the board and the citizens generally for his efforts.

In conversation with him a GAZETTE reporter was able to get a number of interesting facts regarding the session. The board of trustees appointed by the convention to meet here within thirty days from Thursday last and complete arrangements at once for building the home are all of them friendly to the home and to this city. There are fourteen of them from all parts of the United States and Canada. Among their number are Mr. J. Vaughn of Denver, who was sent as a delegate by the board of trade of this city, and Amos J. Cummings, a member of congress from New York, Mr. G. Woodward, of Atlanta, Ga., Co. W. Lambert of Austin, Tex., Mr. William Anderson of Nashville, Tenn., Mr. Geo. W. Morgan, of Washington, and Mr. William Parker of Toronto, Canada. This last named is a large donor, but was so moved as to induce representatives from all parts of the country in to awaken local interest everywhere in the home. These trustees will also collect subscriptions in their homes and bring back about the amount raised will be much larger. The board on meeting here was instructed to incorporate under the laws of the state to get out plans, receive bids and award the contracts for the immediate erection of the home. Out of their own number they will choose three who will constitute a board of control to manage the affairs of the home. The funds at the immediate disposal of the trustees are about as follows:

Childs Drexel fund	$40,000
Per capita tax	30,000
Subscriptions and appropriations	9,000

This amount will probably be swelled to $80,000 by private subscriptions and the trustees will be able to build a home worthy of the immense and power-ful organization which they represent.

The block which Captain DeCoursey tours with him and presented to the convention was a very handsome one. It was about 18 inches high with a twelve inch base and was covered with silver, porphyry minerals from the vicinity of the home site, Cheyenne mountain, etc. The block was used to keep the time of the convention and at the close of the convention presented to Mr. G. W. Childs. This was a very appropriate gift to Mr. Childs, as he makes a hobby of collecting time pieces of all kinds, and he will especially value the associations which cluster about this block.

Captain DeCoursey expected to have a large quantity of Manitou water on hand during the convention which through some mistake failed to arrive. The Manitou Mineral Water company telegraphed from Manitou to Memphis to their agent and ordered him to send five cases containing 500 bottles to Captain DeCoursey at Atlanta. They telegraphed the captain at the same time. The road filed their telegram in the convention and it was greeted with three cheers. One of the cases the captain opened and bottles were given to the officers of the convention and their ladies and also to the two active delegates of the convention. The rest was turned over to the entertainment committee of the Atlanta local union and was consumed at the grand banquet given to the convention at the Kimball house on the closing night.

This brought the matter of opening up South Cheyenne canon to the public was soon settled. There was a petition with the county commissioners Monday a petition to have a county road opened through the canon. The petition is signed by twenty-three of the residents within two miles of the proposed road, and after the usual formal recitals that a necessity exists for such a county road commencing at a point on the present gravel road opposite the "Red house" near the intersection of the South and North Cheyenne creeks in section 35, township 14, south of range 67, west of the sixth principal meridian, thence in a southwesterly direction by the most direct and feasible route to the Seven falls on South Cheyenne creek, thence in a southerly direction by the most practicable route to the intersection of said line with the Cheyenne mountain toll road."

Hard Closing Resolutions.

The Carpenters' and Joiners' union, one of the strongest local unions in the city, adopted the following resolutions at the last meeting of the body.

WHEREAS, By reason of a long established custom the clerks of this city have been working from twelve to sixteen hours per day, and we can't believe that any business man having any regard for the health and social welfare of said clerks would ask or expect a further continuance of this custom that works a hardship alike on proprietor and clerk, and we fully appreciate the justice in their demand and will render our assistance in every way within our power to bring their labors in the direction of early closing to a final triumph, therefore be it

Resolved, By local union No. 5 5 Union Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners that we will do all within our power to assist the Clerks' association in their endeavors to gain their early closing and if necessary will withdraw our patronage from such firms that insist on keeping their places of business open after the hours selected for closing, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Clerks' association and a copy under seal of the union be furnished the city papers for publication.

Approved by Carpenters' union 5 5.

A. J. CURRIE, Pres.
C. S. NELSON, Recording Sec.

A board of trade committee composed of Mr. J. P. Dunn, Mr. E. G. Dunn, and Mr. J. A. Hayes, called upon the county commissioners Tuesday to urge action upon the petition for opening a county road through South Cheyenne canon. The commissioners stated to the committee that they are anxious to see the canon opened and are ready to act as soon as it can be shown that a road can be built through it to give an exit. They do not wish to act in the matter hastily nor do anything that will not stand in a court of justice. Chairman Dunn suggests a special act of the legislature empowering the city to condemn the canon for park purposes.

Mr. A. Abbott, special commissioner of the Eleventh census district, who is now at work in the recorder's office looking up the records of mortgages of El Paso county, stated recently that he expects to be engaged in this county for at least three weeks. He says that the mortgage business in the county will be apparently very large but the showing will not be unfavorable. He states that so far as this portion of the census work has gone the showing for the west has been favorable. While the western people borrow money heavily, yet they pay up at the end of the time, and the money goes into improvements. Throughout the west he does not believe there will be a showing of 25 per cent of foreclosed mortgages showing improvidence or slackness. In Arapahoe county there are over 50,000 trust deeds on file.

Frank Roby Wednesday contracted for a $20,000 traction engine and an air brake car. Mr. Roby has for several years been talking to the farmers of this section regarding the raising of a fair crop of seed. There is more money in the seed than in anything else, and as the seed has heretofore been shipped into the county, but it is proposed to hereafter use instead of buying. Farmers will hereafter be able to raise plenty of seed and have it handled, and the work is likely to become quite an industry.

A very romantic wedding occurred Tuesday afternoon, being the marriage of Rev. S. A. Davis, pastor of the North Denver Baptist church, and Miss Minnie Bancroft Stroud, of Colorado Springs. The ceremony occurred in one of the pleasant spots of Cheyenne canon and was witnessed by a number of the relatives and friends of the contracting parties. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Davis, father of the groom, assisted by Rev. Richard Montague and Rev. F. W. Hart.

Both the large engines at the power house were set in motion Tuesday afternoon and kept running for some time. Although it was the first time the machinery ran without the engineer in charge of the city. After running for an hour or so the engines were stopped and every bearing was found to be perfectly cool. There was no jarring whatever from the engines when running at their highest speed. The perfect working of this part of the plant reflects great credit on Stearns, Rogers & Co., of Denver, who built it.

An order was issued Wednesday by which the through trains on the D. & R. G. track instead of over the Santa Fe. Train No. 2 from Leadville made the first trip Wednesday. Travelers are requested to note the fact. The suburban trains will leave the Santa Fe depot as heretofore. General Manager Corbin, of the Midland, was out of the city this week and further information regarding the matter could not be secured.

Mr. George F. Peabody, the first vice president of the Rio Grande Western, was in this city Tuesday on a special car, accompanied by Mrs. Geo. F. Peabody and Miss M. L. Jones, both of Brooklyn, N. Y. The party left Tuesday.

Mr. F. A. Mango of Wednesday received notice of his appointment as route agent, U. S. mail service.

THE BEST PLACE TO TRADE IS THE ONE THAT GIVES THE NATIVES NEW CREAD you can buy Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods at

WEYAND BROS.

Boone's Old Stand, Next Door to Exchange National Bank.

A $35.00 Suit for $22.50,		A $ 5.00 Suit for $3.00,		A $1.75 Laundried Shirt for $ .25	
A 20.00 " " 12.00,		A 10.00 " " 7.50,		A 1.50 " " " 1.00	
A 25.00 " " 17.50,		A 8.00 " " 4.75,		A 75 " " " 50	
A 20.00 " " 15.00,		A 6.00 " " 3.00,		A 7.00 Stetson hat for 5.50	
				A 5.50 " " " 3.00	

Underwear, Boys' suits, Ties, Suspenders, Gloves, Laundered Shirts, Hosiery, etc., at Prices that convince will prove. Now is the time to buy in your supply.

We have received an invitation to the class day exercises of the class of '90 at Swarthmore college. William E. Sweet, son of Mr. Channing Sweet of this city, is the president of the class. This is considered one of the greatest honors, as the class usually selects the most popular member for this position. The commencement exercises will take place today and Mr. Sweet will receive his diploma as bachelor of arts.

The board of county commissioners met Monday afternoon and informally discussed a number of matters. Monday was the day appointed to open bids for the construction of the bridge over the Monument creek on the new extension of Tejon street, but the bids were not very satisfactory and the board decided to have the work done under its own supervision and not let a contract. The work will be pushed.

Miss Nellie O'Hagan, of Sandusky, O., daughter of the late Senator O'Hagan, is the guest of her friend, Mrs. Moyer, on South Weber street.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., June 19, 1890.

FRUITS	
Apricots, per lb	20@ 30
Peaches, per lb	20@ 30
Black raspberries, per box	1 00 20
Blackberries, per box	150 20
California plums, per lb	20@ 25
Oranges, per doz	250@ 75
Lemons, per doz	30@ 40
Bananas, per doz	250 40
Strawberries, per box	20@ 25
Cherries, per lb	20@ 35
FARM PRODUCTS.	
Chickens, live, per doz	$5 00@5 50
Butter, creamery, per lb	18@ 20
Butter, ranch, per lb	15@ 20
Butter, eastern, per lb	10@ 15
Eggs, ranch, per doz	20@ 25
Eggs, state, per doz	18@ 20
Cabbage, per cwt	1 00@5 00
Onions, old, per cwt	4 00@6 00
Potatoes, new, per cwt	3 50@4 00
Tomatoes, per lb	18@ 20
FLOUR AND MEAL	
Flour, per cwt	$2 00@3
Graham, per cwt	2 10
Meal, per cwt	1 75
HAY, GRAIN AND FEED	
Corn, per cwt	$ 80@ 90
Chop, per cwt	80@ 95
Wheat, per cwt	1 40@1 75
Oats, per cwt	1 20@1 30
Bran, per cwt	80@1 20
Hay (Colorado), per ton	15 00@20 00
Hay (Kansas), per ton	10 00@11 00

MARRIED.

HOWARD—HOWARD—At Colorado Springs, on Wednesday, June 18, 1890, by Rev. James B. Gregg, Kirk F. Howard and Miss Myra Howard.

DIED.

REED—Jessie, daughter of Fred and Mrs. H. L. Reed, aged 11 months and 2 days.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Arkin's. k 18-tf

DIAMONDS, and diamond setting at Ashby's.

WANTED.

WANTED—A good horse to drive to delivery wagon. Sirton Bros. w-1

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Spring Valley Ranch, 1 mile from Manitou Park. Apply Weatherald Bros., Manitou, Colo. wf-21 tf

FOR SALE—A relinquishment to homestead, 160 acres, all under fence, part timber, 1½ mile from station, store and schoolhouse. Address Mrs. Annie Bruce, Colorado Springs, Colorado. wf 7 2t

STRAYED.

STOLEN OR STRAYED—One light bay horse, white face, white left hind foot, brand bar and spade; black mane and tail; new tin U shoes with plate on front of foot, harness marks, slightly lump back, pony built horse; $10 reward; return to 708 S. Nevada. wf-14-tf

STRAYED—A sorrel mare, about 10 years old, light mane and tail, white star in forehead, had halter on when last seen, shod all round, suffer wound on left hind leg, brand SS or 55 on left shoulder; also A on left hip, indistinct. A liberal reward if returned to D. F. Wasser, Colorado City, Colo., box 231. wf 7 4

WANTED—PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer in the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, until five o'clock p. m. on the 30th day of June, 1890, for constructing an earthen reservoir dam at Lake Moraine, near headwaters of Buxton Creek, El Paso county, Colorado.

This work will consist of (approximate estimates):

30,000 cubic yards of earthen work, of which 5,000 yards will be of carefully selected material for puddle.
200 cubic yards of rock excavation.
300 cubic yards of concrete masonry.
2,000 square yards of slope paving.
Together with the hauling of material for outlet pipes, etc.

Also bids will be received for above work by day labor, contractors to furnish all necessary tools and keep same in good working order and all teams and laborers required for such work.

Forms of proposals, copies of specifications, instructions to contractors, plans and profiles may be seen at the City Engineer's office. The Water Works Committee of the city of Colorado Springs reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Bids will be opened in presence of City Council, evening of June 30th, 1890.

Address Water Works Committee, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

The bids will be received by

A. A. PEE,
City Engineer.

w-8-td.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

One dapple gray mare, 4 years old, ½ Norman; weighs about 1000 pounds, branded on left shoulder N H R combined. Heavy in oak when last seen. Address

OWEN ROE,
wf-21 tf Colorado Springs, Colo.

TRUSTEE SALE NOTICE.

Whereas, S. G. Housh, of the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, did on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1889, by his certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the County clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1889, in book 110, at page 459 convey to the undersigned, A. A. McGovney, of said county, as trustee, and in case of his failure from any reason to act as such trustee then to the acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as the successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, to wit:

Lot number three (3) in block number two (2) in the town of West Florissant, El Paso county, Colorado, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to Solomon Hacharach, of El Paso county, state of Colorado, one certain promissory note of the said S. G. Housh, of even date therewith for the principal sum of three hundred dollars with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum, from date of said note until paid, and; whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note or any part thereof or any interest thereon, then, and in that case the said trustee, or in case of his failure from any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, shall sell the said real estate, for the purpose of paying the principal and interest on said note and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust, and, whereas the time of payment of the principal has passed and default has been made in the payment of the same, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said promissory note, and in and by virtue of the authority in us vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the said A. A. McGovney, or in case of my failure from any reason to execute said trust, then, the acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, the successor in trust will on Monday, the 4th day of July, A. D. 1890, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house, in the city of Colorado Springs and state aforesaid, sell the above described property and improvements situated thereon at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest thereon together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

A. A. McGOVNEY,
FRANK W. HOWBERT, Trustee.
County clerk of El Paso County, Colorado, Successor in Trust.
Colorado Springs, June 13th 1890. wf 14-td

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, E. D. Cook, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1888, by his certain deed of trust of that date duly recorded in the office of the County clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1888, in book 67, at page 179, convey to the undersigned, A. A. McGovney, of said county, as trustee, and in case of his failure from any reason to act as such trustee then to the acting clerk of the county court of El Paso county, as the successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, to wit: Lots numbered three (3) and four (4) in block two hundred and twenty (220) in Colorado City, in addition to the town of Colorado City, El Paso county, Colorado.

And, whereas, said deed was made in trust to secure the payment to Graham Odle, of El Paso county, state of Colorado, one certain promissory note of the said E. D. Cook of even date therewith for the principal sum of two thousand dollars with interest thereon at the rate of one (1) per cent per month from date of said note until paid, and, whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, then, and in that case, the said trustee, or in case of his failure from any reason to act, then the said successor in trust the acting clerk of county court of El Paso county, shall sell the said real estate for the purpose of paying the principal and interest on said note and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust, and, whereas, the time of payment of the principal has passed and default has been made in the payment of the same. Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said promissory note and in and by virtue of the authority in us vested by the terms of said deed of trust I, the said A. A. McGovney, or in case of my failure from any reason to execute said trust, then the undersigned Edward F. Wright, being the acting clerk of County court of El Paso county, the successor in trust, will on Monday the 23d day of June, A. D. 1890, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County clerk's office in the city of Colorado Springs and state aforesaid, sell the above described property and improvements situated thereon at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest thereon together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

A. A. McGOVNEY,
Trustee.

Edward F. Wright, clerk of County court of El Paso county, Colorado, Successor in Trust.
Colorado Springs, May 23d, 1890. we 24 t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Edward Darlington, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Edward Darlington, late of the county of New Castle in the state of Delaware, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County court of said El Paso county, at the Court house in Colorado Springs, in said county at the June term 1890 on the last Monday in June next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 27th day of May, A. D. 1890.

WILLIAM FERRIS, JR.,
we 31-5 Administrator with the will annexed.

REED BROS.,
REAL ESTATE DEALERS,
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
28 South Tejon Street,
COLORADO SPRINGS, - COLO.
wo8tf

M. CONWAY,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies' and Gents' Fine
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Call and examine Goods and get prices.
27-1 24 Pike's Peak Ave.

G. S. BARNES & SON,
—ALL KINDS OF—
Shelf and Heavy
HARDWARE.
BLACKSMITHS & MINERS TOOLS
Studebaker Wagons.
17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
w 6 tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas by a certain deed of trust made the 14th day of March, 1888 and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, on the 14th day of March, 1888 in book 96, page 413, J. M. Kerr conveyed to the undersigned A. A. McGovney, as trustee, and in case of his death, resignation, removal or absence from the county of El Paso or refusal or failure or inability to act as such trustee then the acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, in and to certain lots and premises situated in said county and state, described as follows, viz: Lots numbered three (3) and four (4) in block E in the town of La Veigne, according to the recorded plat thereof with the appurtenances, for the purpose of securing the payment of the principal sum of twenty-five hundred dollars with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable annually on March 1st in each year, and,

Whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust that in case of default in the payment of said promissory notes or any part thereof, or the interest thereon according to the tenor and effect thereof and that in that case the whole of said principal sum by said deed of trust secured and all interest thereon to the time of sale, may at once, at the option of the legal holder thereof, become due and payable, and said premises be sold in the manner and with the same effect as if the said indebtedness had matured, and

Whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of twenty-five hundred dollars with interest payable March 1st, 1889, and in the payment of the interest, which became due and payable on all of said promissory notes on the first day of March, 1888, and said principal sum and said interest still remains unpaid and the legal holder of said note having elected under the terms of said deed of trust, that the whole of the principal sum thereby secured with interest thereon to date shall become due and payable as provided by said deed of trust and having applied to the undersigned to foreclose said deed of trust, now, therefore, in pursuance of said request and in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, and for the purpose specified therein, and

Whereas, J. M. Kerr the maker of said notes and deed of trust has died since the execution thereof and letters of administration have been duly granted by the county court of El Paso county, and

Whereas the certificate has been duly filed with and recorded by the County court of El Paso county, upon application to institute the foreclosure of the said trust deed has been given by said court.

Now, therefore, by reason of the premises, and by virtue of the power conferred by the terms and conditions of said deed of trust the undersigned A. A. McGovney of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, the trustee aforesaid, or in case of his death, resignation, removal or absence from the county of El Paso, or refusal, or failure, or inability to act in the premises then the undersigned, F. W. Howbert of Colorado Springs, now acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, will offer for sale, and sell and dispose of to the highest and best bidder, at public auction for the highest and best price which the same will bring in cash on Monday the 23d day of June, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., on that day at the front door of the court house, the day intending the east door of the county court room, in the city of Colorado Springs in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, the lands and premises described in said deed of trust and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said E. D. Cook, his heirs and assigns, therein and thereunto as follows, viz:

All the lands and premises situated in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, known and described as follows, viz:

Lot number seven (7) in block E in the town of La Veigne according to the recorded plat thereof with the appurtenances.

A. A. McGOVNEY,
Trustee.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., May 23, 1890.

F. W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, Successor in Trust.
we 24-6

OFFER FOR SALE
—AN ENTIRE ROOF—
A. C. C. A. ERSELS
At low down prices. Will sell separately or in bunch. Will sell on time to responsible parties. Stock can be seen at Manitou Grand Caverns.
E. E. SNIDER.
wf 5-6

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Isaac Sewall, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1890, being one of the regular days of the May term of the county court of El Paso county in the state of Colorado, I, James E. Saumate, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, May 26th, 1890.

J. E. SAUMATE,
Administrator of the Estate of Isaac Sewalf, deceased. we 31-5